





352.0749  
N423  
1891

THE EIGHTH  
ANNUAL MESSAGE

OF

Hon. Joseph E. Haines  
MAYOR

PREPARED JANUARY 6TH

PRESENTED TO THE COMMON COUNCIL

ON THE

CITY OF NEWARK, N. J.

Feb. 7th, 1891.





THE EIGHTH

❧ Annual Message ❧

*Compliments of*  
*Joseph C. Haynes,*  
*Mayor.*

Jan. 6th, 1891.

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NEWARK, N. J.:  
GROVER BROTHERS, PRINTERS, NOS. 1 TO 9 CEDAR STREET.  
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REMOTE STORAGE

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## MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,  
NEWARK, N. J., January 6th, 1891. }

*To the Honorable, the Common Council of the City of Newark :*

GENTLEMEN :

In compliance with the requirements of the Charter of the City of Newark, I present to your Honorable Body my Eighth Annual Message.

BONDS ISSUED IN 1890.

July 1. Tax Arrearage bonds, due in 1900.....	\$28,000
Dec. 31. Water bonds, due in 1910 .....	20,000
Total .....	<u>\$48,000</u>

BONDS PAID IN 1890.

Public School bonds, issued in 1887.....	\$14,000
“ “ “ “ “ 1888.....	13,000
Tax Arrearage “ “ “ 1880.....	195,000
Total .....	<u>\$222,000</u>

219167

219167 672 Bonds to 1890/1891

## BONDS DUE IN 1891.

Floating Debt Bonds, issued in 1871.....	\$100,000
Public School     "     "     "     1871.....	100,000
Tax Arrearage     "     "     "     1881.....	170,000
Public School     "     "     "     1888.....	14,000
Total .....	<u>\$384,000</u>

The funds were in the Sinking Fund Commissioners' hands December 1, 1890, to pay \$370,000 of this amount, leaving the \$14,000 of Public School bonds to be raised by tax ordinance as provided by law. No official and authoritative announcement has been made concerning the failure of the Common Council to raise \$40,000 by tax ordinance in 1889, and also in 1890, for school extension purposes, as had been the custom in former years.

## TAX ARREARAGE BONDS.

Since 1884 there has been a constant decrease in the amount of Tax Arrearage Bonds issued, as will be seen by the following "Exhibit" of Tax Arrearage and Sinking Fund Bonds:

## [Sinking Fund.]

1884.....	\$130,000	S. F., Nov. 30, 1890,	\$88,113.47
1885.....	112,000	"     "     "	71,912.50
1886.....	97,000	"     "     "	83,487.06
1887.....	75,000	"     "     "	60,150.98
1888.....	61,000	"     "     "	41,241.35
1889.....	51,000	"     "     "	26,358.80
1890.....	28,000	"     "     "	2,586.39



Compare this with the amounts issued in

1876.....	\$412,000
1877.....	234,000
1878.....	242,000
1879.....	248,000
1880.....	195,000

and comparisons are not always "odious."

It is true that there was a deficit of \$158,000 when the bonds of 1876 were due, which was funded in 1886 as City Tax Bonds (see Exhibit A, No. 33), and the city has paid four per cent. interest for four and one-half years, \$28,440, and three per cent. S. F. for four and one-half years, \$21,330, and now has January, 1891, \$37,887.04 in the sinking fund, but must continue to pay four per cent. interest and three per cent. sinking fund for fifteen and one-half years, or until July, 1906. Taxes should be collected within one year from the time they are assessed.

It makes me weary to read the stereotype clause year after year in the tax ordinance, "FOR THE UNCOLLECTED TAXES OF—(THE PRECEDING YEAR), \$30,000." All taxes levied should be collected. The city must pay the county the portion due from the city the same as though it was all collected.

There should be no privileged classes in this country. Every man, rich or poor, who lives in a city, should pay something for the support of the municipal government in return for the benefits he receives, (although poor,) from the use of flagged sidewalks, lighted streets, police and fire protection, but above all, for his right to the elective franchise, which he exercises so freely and which enables him

to deposit his ballot in the box when it counts for as much as the one cast by the wealthiest man in the community, and which perchance it may offset.

Men value things according to their cost. If a man has paid his tax he will go to the polls feeling that he is a free-man, and he will be far more likely to vote as he thinks right, and not be inclined to be influenced by a consideration as he would be if he had paid nothing towards the support of government. When a man boasts that he has been a voter for years and never paid even a poll tax and never will, and he afterwards changes his mind when the portals of the jail are ready to close on him, there is more joy in the Tax Receiver's office over that payment than when ninety and nine other people call and cast their shekels into the city treasury.

I am aware that no chastening for the present seemeth to be joyous, but grievous; nevertheless, it afterward yieldeth the peaceable fruit of right doing to them which are exercised thereby. I am aware that there are many who are exempt by law from paying a poll tax, but if the law is enforced impartially upon all, not exempt, there will be no complaint, but on the contrary, there will be a greater regard for the law and for the city. They will realize that God hath sent, though man may have brought it to them, "a patent for his nobility in the United States," the right of American citizenship, the right to vote on certain specified terms and pay taxes like one of the family without regard to age, (if over twenty-one), race, color, or previous condition of servitude, whether to emperor, king, prince or any other potentate—and they should be proud of the honor conferred upon them.

## TAXABLE PROPERTY.

The valuation of property in Newark for taxable purposes was, in 1889 :

Real Estate.....	\$82,011,340
Personal Property.....	20,193,264
<hr/>	
Making a total of.....	\$102,204,604

For the same in 1890 the amount was :

Real Estate.....	\$88,729,950
Personal Property.....	25,265,475
<hr/>	
A total of.....	\$113,995,425
or an increase of.....	\$11,790,821
over the valuation of 1889.	

By an act of the Legislature, passed March 31, 1890, it is made the duty of the Mayor to nominate the members of the Board of Assessment and Revision of Taxes, which duty was performed in 1890, and the terms of office of the members settled, so that in future, each year, one member will be appointed to serve for a full term of five years.

Twenty permanent clerks or assistant assessors were appointed and assigned districts, and directed to devote their whole time and energy in securing an accurate list of the names of the owners of the real estate, with the number, size and value of the lots or plots of ground within their respective districts. They were also to ascertain the ownership and value of the personal property, and furnish a complete list of all persons that should be assessed in their said districts.

The employment of these clerks has produced good results. The owners of real estate assessed as "Owner Unknown" have been found, and property omitted in former years has been discovered, and enough tax collected from these sources in 1890 to pay their salaries for the year.

It would be well to ascertain if "the assessing of taxes," "the receiving of taxes" and the "collecting of personal taxes in arrears" should not be under one head and control.

The deductions made for prompt payment of taxes from September 1st to October 20th amount to nearly \$33,000 yearly, which loss is compensated for in part by the penalties imposed on those who pay their taxes after October 21st. All taxes should be collected within one year from the time they are levied, or the real estate should be sold under the provisions of the so-called Martin Act.

#### BONDS.

It cost Newark \$428,352.07 to pay her interest and sinking fund accounts in 1889, and this amount does not include the interest on the Water bonds, which is \$236,665 more.

The account for 1890 will not vary materially from that of 1889.

I will show how the city has paid in part for city improvements in the past, and how she must continue to pay in the future. I shall be obliged to refer to Exhibit A, on the pages that contain the Detailed Statement of the Bonded Debt of the city, and will speak of the bonds by their numbers.

No. 20, Street Improvement Bonds to the amount of

\$300,000 were issued in 1869. The city paid seven per cent. interest on these bonds for ten years, \$210,000, and ninety per cent. of it, \$270,000, was re-issued in 1879 at six per cent. interest for thirty years. The city has paid eleven and one-half years' interest, \$186,300, and a three per cent. sinking fund, \$89,100, and now, the city after paying \$485,400, has, Nov. 30th, 1890, \$113,858.52 in the sinking fund toward paying No. 20.

No. 19.—\$200,000 in Sewer Bonds was issued in 1869, and \$25,000 was raised in the tax ordinance for ten years to pay the interest at seven per cent. and create a sinking fund, \$250,000. Ninety per cent., \$180,000, was re-issued in 1879. The city has paid six per cent. interest eleven and one-half years, \$124,200, and three per cent. sinking fund eleven years, \$59,400, and paid to date, \$433,600, and now has \$75,912.69 in the sinking fund.

No. 32 was issued in 1871. The city paid seven per cent. interest on these bonds for fifteen years, \$525,000. They were re-issued in 1886, the city to pay four per cent. interest and three per cent. sinking fund on \$500,000 for twenty years. The city has paid interest and sinking fund for five years. Interest, \$100,000; Sinking Fund, \$75,000. Total paid on No. 32 to date, \$700,000. The bonds mature sixteen years hence. Consult No. 32, and see the small amount in the sinking fund towards their redemption in 1906, \$102,073.43. To relieve the difficulties in the Sewer and Street Improvement accounts the city issued \$700,000 of Corporate Bonds (No. 17), in 1878, pledging all the property in the city for their ultimate payment, and the Common Council were to raise by tax ordinance six per cent. interest and one per cent. sinking fund, and that amount has been paid for twelve years, and \$504,000 inter-

est and \$84,000 sinking fund have been paid, and the fund has, November 30, 1890, \$197,862.50 towards the redemption of those bonds eighteen years hence. This not being enough, the city issued \$500,000 thirty year Corporate Bonds (No. 21), in 1880, bearing five per cent. interest and one per cent. for a sinking fund, and the city has paid ten years interest, \$250,000, and \$50,000 into the sinking fund, which now has \$110,806.03 towards paying the bonds in 1910.

In 1873 the city issued \$1,500,000 of seven per cent. City Improvement Bonds. (See No. 10).

In 1874 the Court of Errors and Appeals decided that property must be assessed for the actual benefits only, for city improvements, and not with any regard for prospective benefits.

This decision set millions of assessments aside to the intense disgust of those who had paid their assessments. The city could not return what had been paid into the city treasury and spent in further city improvements. On the other hand, there were parties who were jubilant. They could have paid their assessments, but they would not. They had objected to their assessments, and they had triumphed. *They had beaten the city.* After a short delirium of joy they found that the decision left the objectors' property liable to re-assessment, and they could not give a clear title when they desired to sell their property, and they found it an expensive victory to themselves as well as the city. A Re-assessment Commission was appointed, to which their cases were referred, and this commission continued in session until the Martin Act came into existence, and after four years and six months of labor they have cleared up the debris left upon the city. All the glory the objectors are



entitled to, they should have. They nearly ruined the city. They started the Newark Steal Works. There were stealings both in the Auditor's and in the Comptroller's offices, in the first of nearly \$300,000, and in the other of over \$40,000. It made it necessary in 1878 to issue No. 17, \$700,000 Corporate Bonds, and in 1880 No. 21, \$500,000 more Corporate Bonds.

It stopped all city improvements, and all the collections from the Street Improvement and Sewer accounts were to be devoted to the payment of the annual interest at 7 per cent. on the \$1,500,000 of City Improvement Bonds issued in 1873, and due in 1893, \$105,000.

From the assessments paid to the Comptroller all claims for damages, with interest from date, for lands taken for street improvements were to be paid if presented to the Auditor for settlement at any time during the year.

In 1878 it was found that there was a failure to collect enough money from these assessments to pay the interest, \$105,000, and an average of \$24,500 was raised by tax ordinance towards paying the deficiency for a number of years; but it was known that there was still a deficiency.

In 1884 I endeavored to ascertain the amount of this shortage, but the Comptroller was not able to afford me the desired information, but I continued my investigation until the approximate amount was found.

April 20, 1885, the Legislature passed an Act, authorizing the funding of this deficiency, as it was represented that the necessity was urgent. The Governor insisted that the bonds should be paid in ten years, and that *a six per cent. sinking fund* must be provided, for such a loose method of doing business must be discountenanced.

The tax ordinance of 1885 contained no clause provid-

ing for the funding of this deficiency, and was not put on final passage until July, compelling me to assume the responsibility of vetoing it; and as the Common Council that year was "under Bonds to keep the peace," they not having a two-thirds partisan majority, bonds amounting to \$232,000 were issued, funding the shortage in the interest account, and also the Woodside Annexation Deficiency of \$126,000. A proper tax ordinance was then prepared and passed, and approved by the Mayor.

A portion of this indebtedness had been carried, as I found, in the Temporary Loan Bond account from 1879, unlawfully, as the law says Temporary Loan Bonds must state on the face of said bonds the purpose for which they are issued.

It was claimed that I had ruined the credit of the city, but the city borrowed all the money required for her purposes for one and a fraction per cent. less than before this funding was accomplished, as capitalists had confidence that the city had exhibited a true statement of its entire indebtedness. On the funded Interest Debt (No. 30) of \$232,000 the city had paid five per cent. interest for four years four and a half months, January 1890, \$50,750, and into the Sinking Fund six per cent. for four years four and a half months, \$60,900.

The importance of starting a sinking fund when a debt is created and bonds issued is shown in this case, for by the report of the Sinking Fund Commissioners of November 30th of each year from the date of the issuing of the bonds we obtain the following statement of No. 30. There was in the fund

---

1885,	6 per cent. and premiums.	.....	\$21,006.08
1886,	“ “ “ interest on fund..	46,678.25	
1887,	“ “ “ “ “ “ ..	79,069.50	
1888,	“ “ “ “ “ “ ..	96,917.35	
1889,	“ “ “ “ “ “ ..	118,418.58	

The Commissioners, under the Martin Act, have made a report of their work to December 1, 1890. They have acted upon claims for taxes and for street improvement and sewer assessments to the amount of \$1,825,600.65.

It should be remembered that these taxes and assessments were liens on property and drawing interest, and this amount was the face of various claims from 1858 up to 1885, inclusive.

The claims for taxes were.....\$864,879.65

As adjusted by the Commissioners....\$889,966.54

The claims for assessments were.....\$960,451.00

As adjusted by the Commissioners....\$741,818.21

Of the amount as adjusted, \$1,639,284.85, the city has collected \$1,364,660.63, leaving uncollected December 1, 1890, \$274,624.22. This sum collected, \$1,364,660.63, seems a large sum to be added to the receipts of the city, and the tax-payers should know where it has gone.

The information will not be very comforting when I say the greater part of it has gone to pay interest on bonds.

The assessments from the street improvement and sewer capital fund of \$2,500,000 have been devoted to the payment of the claims for damages for property taken for street openings, with interest, and the payment of the interest on the \$1,500,000 of City Improvement Bonds (No. 10), issued in 1873, bearing seven per cent. interest, which interest of \$105,000 paid for seventeen years amounts to

the enormous sum of \$1,785,000, and there is almost a certainty that there will be a necessity for raising \$105,000 in the tax ordinance for 1893, and a probability for doing the same in 1892 to pay this annual interest.

Under the impetus given by the sales under the Martin Act more than enough to pay the interest was collected in 1888 by \$67,359.04, and also in 1889 by \$67,722.39. The amount in the sinking fund for the payment of the funded Interest Bonds (No. 30) of \$232,000, as I have shown, was.....\$118,484.50  
To this amount was added the surplus of 1888, 67,359.04  
And also the surplus of 1889..... 67,722.39

Making.....\$253,566.01

which, at a lower rate of interest will earn enough to pay the interest at five per cent. on No. 30, \$232,000.

I have grave doubts as to the justice of this arrangement.

At the time when the finances of the city should be in the best possible condition, I fear the Common Council will be compelled to raise funds by tax ordinance to pay the interest on No. 10.

The city must refund \$2,490,000 seven per cent. Water bonds, and issue \$4,000,000 in bonds to pay for the new water supply in 1892.

The \$1,500,000 of City Improvement seven per cent. bonds must also be refunded at a lower rate of interest in 1893.

#### SUMMARY (CONSULT EXHIBIT A).

The city in 1873 had a capital fund of \$1,000,000, which was increased by the Comptroller Act of the same year by

adding \$1,500,000 more to the fund, making \$2,500,000, which is now represented by

No. 10.	City Improvement Bonds.....	\$1,500,000
" 17.	Corporate Bonds.....	700,000
" 19.	Sewer " .....	180,000
" 20.	Street Improvement Bonds .....	270,000
" 21.	Corporate Bonds.....	500,000
" 30.	Funded Debt Bonds.....	232,000
" 32.	Street Improvement and Sewer Bonds,	500,000

Amounting to..... \$3,882,000

And the city has paid on.

No.	Interest for	years	Interest.	Sink. Fund.
No. 20.	Interest for 10 years.....		\$210,000	
" 20.	" 11½ " . . . . .		186,300	\$89,100
" 19.	" 10 " .....		250,000	
" 19.	" 11½ " .....		124,200	59,400
" 32.	" 15 " .....		525,000	
" 32.	" 4 " .....		100,000	75,000
" 17.	" 12 " .....		504,000	84,000
" 21.	" 10 " .....		250,000	50,000
" 10.	" 17 " .....		1,785,000	
" 30.	" 4 " 4½ %...		50,750	60,900
" 10.	Raised \$24,500 tax ord .....		245,000	

\$4,230,250      \$418,400

Making a total of.....\$4,648,650

This dark cloud has a small silver lining. The Sinking Fund Commissioners, December 1, 1890, held the following named amounts for the redemption of the bonds at maturity (for which dates consult Exhibit A).

---

No. 17.....	\$197,862 50
“ 19.....	75,915 69
“ 20.....	113,858 52
“ 21.....	110,806 03
“ 30.....	251,037 03
“ 32.....	102,073 43
	<hr/>
	\$851,553.20

The summing up of this statement is made in brief terms. The city, as I have shown, has paid \$4,648,650 interest and sinking funds on an original debt of \$2,500,000, but now increased to \$3,882,000, on which interest ranging from four to six per cent. must be paid for an average of nineteen years, and a sinking fund of three per cent. must be raised on a portion of it for the same length of time to pay the bonds at maturity.

Any sum of money at six per cent. simple interest doubles itself in  $16\frac{2}{3}$  years; therefore the city has yet to pay at least \$3,650,000 interest, and \$2,500,000 for a sinking fund by the year 1910.

I might add that the Common Council issued \$30,000 of twenty year six per cent. Permanent Improvement bonds, in 1863, and paid \$36,000 interest and a three per cent. sinking fund, \$18,000, making \$54,000, which might be added to this pile of sin if any one desired.

Newark can pay and will pay her bonds when due. The city has the right to re-issue the \$1,500,000 seven per cent. City Improvement bonds when they are due in 1893. Ten-year bonds paying four per cent. interest with a six per cent. sinking fund will do it.

When sane, intelligent men, talk seriously of making city improvements without paying for them at the time, but



advocate their payment in the distant future, "on the instalment plan," I would ask them to consider for a moment and see if Newark's experience with her fund of two and one-half millions of dollars of City Improvement and Sewer bonds has not been a good exemplification of the doubtful blessing they would confer upon the city if their pet schemes were adopted.

Issuing thirty year bonds and paying six per cent. interest and one per cent. to create a sinking fund is not as popular as it was formerly ; "it is too much like sending a boy to the mill."

#### SEWERS.

I have faithfully tried to show the errors of the past, and if they are avoided in the future my object will be accomplished.

But I fear for the future. Since 1882 sewers have been built, and the uncollected balances from fifty-one, amounting to \$148,000, were funded June 29, 1886.

The Intercepting Sewer has been built, and bonds amounting to \$620,000 have been issued to pay for the same.

Since June 29, 1886, 92 sewers have been built, at a cost of \$266,649.76. In addition, 27 sewers have been ordered constructed by the Common Council, involving an estimated expenditure of \$81,024.47.

These sewers are supposed to be built for the benefit of the adjoining property, and in many cases the parties least able to pay for the improvement are conscientious about it and pay up promptly, while others, abundantly able to pay, are dilatory and indifferent. After mature consideration I am of the decided opinion that taxes and assessments

should be collected within twelve months from the time they are laid.

It might result in an occasional case of seeming hardship coming prominently in view, but that hardship would not be lessened when brought to view two, three or five years later.

A smaller and constantly decreasing tax rate would be the general result, and it would be in strict accord with the great principle underlying all true government, which is the greatest good to the greatest number, and equal justice to all. For further information concerning sewers see Exhibit B.

#### PAVING AND REPAVING STREETS.

The following statement and exhibit will show the streets which have been paved or repaved with the \$250,000 raised by tax ordinance, and the \$30,000 appropriated from the Contingent fund:

No. 1.—Broad st., from Central ave. to Canal Bridge, and also the same street, from Market st. to William st.

No. 2.—Market st., from Court House to Pennsylvania railroad.

No. 3.—Market st., from Pennsylvania railroad to Bowery st.

No. 4.—Springfield ave., from Market st. to High st.

No. 5.—Springfield ave., from High st. to Jones st.

No. 6.—Broad st., from Central ave. to M. & E. Railroad ave.

No. 7.—McWhorter st., from Elm st. to Johnson st.

No. 8.—Broad st., from William st. to Lincoln Park.

No. 9.—Broad st. and Belleville ave., from M. & E. Railroad ave. to Bloomfield ave.

No. 10.—Bowery st., from South Market st. to the Plank road.

No. 11.—Ferry st., from South Market st. to Madison st.

No. 12.—Chestnut st., from Mulberry st. to N. J. Railroad ave.

No. 13.—Beacon st., from Springfield ave. to South Orange ave.

No. 14.—Newark st., from Bank st. to Central ave.

No. 15.—Wickliffe st., from South Orange ave. to Bank st.

No. 16.—Central ave., from Washington st. to Burnet st.

No. 17.—Orange st., from Broad st. to High st.

No. 18.—Clark st., from Belleville ave. to Ogden st.

No. 19.—New st., from Arch st. to High st.

No. 20.—Ferry st., from Madison st. to Magazine st.

No. 21.—Norfolk st., from South Orange ave. to Thirteenth ave.

No. 22.—Clinton st., from Broad st. to Mulberry st.

No. 23.—West st., from Springfield ave. to Montgomery st.

No. 24.—Broad st., from Belleville ave. to Gouverneur st.

No. 25.—Arch st., from New st. to Warren st.

No. 26.—Vesey st., from McWhorter st. to Pacific st.

No. 27.—Orchard st., from Chestnut st. to Thomas st.

No. 28.—Prince st., from Springfield ave. to Montgomery st.

No. 29.—Hamburgh Place, from Ferry st. to Garrison st.

No. 30.—Bank st., from Plane to High st.

No. 31.—Hayes st., from Springfield ave. to S. Orange ave.

No. 32.—Garden st., from Pacific st. to McWhorter st.

No. 33.—Bedford st., from Springfield ave. to Fourteenth ave.

No. 34.—Livingston st., from Springfield ave. to W. Kinney st.

Years.	Nos.	Cost.	Am't Paid by the City.	Am't Asse'd on Owners.	Amount Outstand'g, Dec. 1, '89	Amount Outstand'g, Dec. 1, '90
1882-3	1	\$49,806 86	\$26,537 86	\$23,269 00	\$ 203 67	Paid up.
83	2	52,275 72	18,661 76	33,613 96	1,602 38	\$ 139 02
84	3	50,639 35	22,337 66	28,301 69	4,089 50	1,630 08
84	4	6,773 45	2,222 84	4,550 61	1,165 50	* 1,102 50
85	5	16,074 60	2,598 43	13,476 17	755 72	97 50
85	6	35,594 45	11,088 67	24,505 78	289 00	289 00
85	7	7,394 12	2,719 90	4,674 22	807 27	752 27
86	8	50,929 52	18,254 08	32,675 44	3,469 80	1,049 36
87	9	33,053 63	11,181 42	21,872 21	7,776 13	3,529 82
87	10	19,201 72	4,986 67	14,215 05	3,223 06	1,922 36
87	11	11,518 12	2,134 36	9,383 76	3,410 87	515 47
87	12	2,346 43	929 23	1,417 20	450 00	Paid up.
87	13	3,757 59	789 21	2,968 38	536 37	148 75
87	14	7,517 01	2,466 17	5,050 84	2,658 83	1,877 36
87	15	9,612 04	1,495 15	8,116 89	2,652 89	1,213 42
88	16	13,931 42	6,812 91	7,118 51	1,029 73	640 48
88	17	11,700 28	3,616 54	8,083 74	3,463 24	1,954 84
88	18	7,560 12	3,811 64	3,748 48	1,143 50	930 00
88	19	1,987 83	510 45	1,477 38	480 86	273 18
88	20	29,596 81	9,770 60	19,826 21	.....	5,037 22
88	21	3,005 91	581 29	2,424 62	977 72	893 72
89	22	5,580 42	1,080 82	4,499 60		421 46
89	23	15,903 26	4,053 39	11,849 87		3,060 76
89	24	19,777 95	5,396 65	14,381 30		6,282 95
89	25	3,735 41	355 41	3,380 00		1,122 00
89	26	2,455 03	413 21	2,041 82		1,150 82
89	27	17,917 00	5,371 22	12,545 78		2,996 00
89	28	14,404 63	4,010 88	10,393 75		4,274 25
90	29	Est., 19,883 25				
90	30	" 2,809 07				
90	31	" 12,515 07				
90	32	" 4,163 62				
90	33	" 6,903 57				
90	34	" 6,157 95				
		\$504,050.68	174,188.42	329,862.26		\$43,304 59

\* Court House.

† Not included in footings.

It will be seen that \$280,000 of paving has been done by appropriations, and \$224,050 from the collections from assessments for benefits from property on the streets paved

from this fund. The city has assumed \$174,188, and there is a balance due the city, November 30, 1890, of \$43,304.59.

The city should have the right, and exercise that right, to collect assessments within two years from the time the work is commenced. I said, advisedly, within two years from the time of the commencement of the work, for the delays that occur from that time until the assessments are placed in the Comptroller's office for collection, no one has yet been found who acknowledged that he has purposely or otherwise caused the delay.

Were we to adopt the Philadelphia plan and "let the other fellow walk," it might cost the citizens more and the city less, for the contractor collects from the citizen. Our contractors present their claims on the city for payment, with a regularity and promptness worthy of all commendation, as soon as the work is done, but if they were to collect from the property-holder they would collect ten days before they commenced the work, whether of paving or sewerage, or the work would remain undone. It is quite popular to say, "Let us all sign for it," but when the work is done it is not a very common occurrence to hear the same parties shout, "Now, let us all pay for it!"

The city now has the right to expend \$500,000 in improving our streets, and already the scramble has commenced and ordinances have been passed for street pavings amounting to \$796,600, and I have *approved those ordinances*, but before a *contract is signed* the means must be provided for paying for the proposed improvement. Collect your assessments and "pay as you go."

If the fund of \$175,456.10, together with the capital fund which can be raised by the sale of \$500,000 in bonds, which

is now at the disposal of our city, is used judiciously, our streets can be put in good condition.

#### UNPLEASANT REMINDERS.

The Boyd street, Badger avenue and Peddie street sewers, take the drainage and sewage of 1,157 acres in Newark, but they cannot dispose of the storm water.

The mouth of the Peddie street sewer is at times tide-locked, and when a column of water eight feet in diameter, under a head of 38 feet in 2,000 feet, from Badger avenue comes into the Lister canal, before a current is created in the canal, the pressure of the water is so great, that it bursts the frail eight-inch walls of the sewer, and the water is forced upon the property adjacent to the break.

Besides lacking in capacity, these sewers are worn out. Remnants of bricks from the bottom of these sewers are washed down and taken out in Peddie street, that are four or five inches in length, and not more than two and a half inches wide and thick.

Whether additional sewers of equal capacity to the ones now in use shall be built, and the existing ones be repaired with oblong trap-rock block inverts, or shall a new sewer of double the capacity of the present ones, through Peddie street, Badger avenue and Boyd street, be constructed, remains for your Honorable Body to consider and decide.

When the intercepting sewer was planned it embraced in its scope the construction of a branch trunk sewer through Avenue H or I to Gotthart street, and thence easterly, through that or some other street, to the territory beyond Hamburg Place, and thus afford relief to that sec-



tion of the city, which is rapidly increasing in population, and is already in a bad sanitary condition.

As Avenue H is not opened, the Elm Road can be used without the payment of damages for opening said avenue. If Avenue I is selected, it will be necessary to open this avenue, which will compel the city to pay damages.

As this portion of the city is but a few feet above the level of the meadows, the use of water for potable purposes from wells, could not be permitted by the Board of Health.

To afford the people relief in this dilemma, and meet the requirements of the fire department, the Aqueduct Board has extended their main and laid water pipes in the streets, which has increased the difficulties, as the water when used cannot be thrown on the premises nor in the streets, and the nature of the ground will not allow the use of cess-pools.

The people have humbly appealed to the Sewer Committee for relief without avail. If the demand which will be made upon the Common Council for relief is not heeded, it may become the duty of the Board of Health, if an appeal for assistance is made to that body, to exercise the great powers which are conferred upon Boards of Health by the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, and the sewer will be built.

#### WOODSIDE BONDS.

It is well known that by the annexation of Woodside that Newark became responsible for certain debts of Woodside, and Woodside not responsible for a portion of the debt of Newark. Woodside issued bonds and was to pay

interest at seven per cent. on \$100,000, semi-annually, from 1870 until 1873, when \$5,000 of the bonds were to be paid, and thereafter each year the interest on the remaining principal, or bonds, and \$5,000 of the bonds were to be paid until the year 1893, when all the bonds would be paid for and redeemed. Newark's portion of the debt was \$82,800, and Belleville's \$17,200.

Extract from the Mayor's Message of 1886, for year  
1885 \* \* \*

"In 1879-80 and '81, all of the bonds except nine, those not due as well as those due, were purchased, and Newark paid for her share, eighty-two and eight-tenths per cent. of the \$91,000, with accrued interest at seven per cent., \$123,378.04 \* \* \* The four bonds due in 1885 were presented to the Comptroller in November, 1885, with a demand for their payment with compound semi-annual interest from date.

"The Comptroller informed the holder of the bonds that Newark had been ready since 1879 to pay her portion of the bonds due in 1885, as well as those due in 1886, with interest, and made a tender of the same, which was refused, and the bonds of 1885 have since been protested."

Suit was brought against the city in 1886, for the payment of the bonds of 1885 and 1886, with compound semi-annual interest. I believe the City Counsel has defended the city to the best of his ability, and carried the case from court to court, but the city must pay as will be seen by the following bill, which has been ordered paid :

Claim.....	\$17,550.29
Costs.....	71.17
	<hr/>
	\$17,621.46

Amount forward.....	\$17,621.46
Interest 1 year 6½ months.....	1,629.99
	<u>\$19,251.45</u>
Costs on appeal.....	25.87
“ “ remittitur.....	4.94
	<u>\$19,282.26</u>
Newark's portion, 82 $\frac{80}{100}$ per cent.....	\$15,965.71
Belleville's “ 17 $\frac{20}{100}$ “ “ .....	3,316.55
and the case is summed up thus :	
Newark's former payment on account of	
82 $\frac{80}{100}$ per cent. of \$91,000 Woodside Bonds, \$123,378.04	
“ “ “ “ \$9,000 “ “	15,965.71
	<u>\$138,343.75</u>
To this amount add \$3,000 raised yearly	
in the tax ordinance for 1880-81-82.....	\$9,000.00
And add interest on \$123,378.04 Temporary	
Loan bonds, from 1879 to 1886.....	43,182.31
	<u>\$190,526.06</u>
Total.....	\$190,526.06

It should be remembered that these bonds were not issued by Newark, but by Woodside.

In 1884, when I discovered that these bonds had not been purchased with those purchased in 1879-81, I made diligent inquiry and found that, while the bonds and interest were payable at the Newark State Bank, no coupons were presented for payment at the bank, nor at the Comptroller's office. The city was ready and willing to pay those coupons, as they bore interest at seven per cent., payable semi-annually, and the city could borrow money for five per cent.

By mere chance it was ascertained by following up a

faint clue that the owner of these bonds had an office at a certain number and street, in New York. When the City Counsel called he found a young man in charge of the office, and the proprietor was said to be "in Europe," but he had left no directions as to the collection of the interest.

This article, with comments, was prepared for my Message of 1890. Realizing that there are times and occasions when the English language seems inadequate for one to use who wishes to do justice to a subject, I laid the article aside for use in 1891. I have pruned it, and present it to your Honorable Body for consideration.

Original amount.....	\$82,500.00
Cost the city to obtain Woodside bonds	138,343.00
Raised in tax ordinance.....	9,000.00
Int. while carried in Temporary Loan bonds.....	43,182.31
Annexation bonds, Exhibit A, No. 31.	126,000.00
Amount in sinking fund, Nov. 1.....	31,650.51

and still Woodside never gets anything, and is not happy.

#### THE STORAGE RESERVOIR.

The Aqueduct Board in the early part of 1890, directed their engineer to make an examination of the property proposed to be used for a storage reservoir at Branch Brook.

When the outlet of the lake was lowered, and the water drained into the Seventh avenue sewer, it was found that the ground was unfit for reservoir purposes.

Numerous springs were found that had been utilized by the Newark Aqueduct Co. in former years, as a source of supply of pure water for the infant city of Newark. They

were connected by earthen pipe of primitive make, and must have furnished daily many thousand gallons of bright, clear water, of unknown quality, as to purity, as it comes from a territory similar to that lying between Fifth and Bloomfield avenues, east of the canal.

As the sources of these springs were unknown, and no one could foretell the consequences of subjecting them to the pressure of a column of water twenty or twenty-five feet in height, in a valley, a great distance above bed-rock, after discussion, it was unanimously voted not to attempt to build a storage reservoir at Branch Brook.

#### RESERVOIR PARK.

By purchase or by condemnation the city should secure all the territory bounded by Bloomfield avenue, Lake street, Fifth avenue and the Morris canal, and devote it to park purposes. To build a trunk sewer from Seventh avenue to Bloomfield avenue, in this swamp with lateral sewers, will cost more than the property is worth for building purposes.

The city owns a tract of land on the north side of Fifth avenue, 460 x 270 feet, and has by purchase at the sales under the Martin Act Commission greatly increased the area of the property that can be lawfully used for park purposes.

A portion of this territory was laid out in building lots "in speculation times," and sold at the Exchange in New York in 1836, and we find the names of streets extending east and west named Eckford, Temple, Sandford, Dundas, Dublin and O'Connell avenue, none of which are in line or correspond with Second, Third or Fourth avenues, as laid

out on our city maps, nor do the streets named Spring and James, extending north and south, correspond to the line of Pond, North First, North Second or North Third streets, as laid out on our city maps.

To illustrate, the Morris canal, Fifth avenue and Bloomfield avenue form a triangle, but the streets are not laid out parallel with either Fifth or Bloomfield avenues, but at an angle deviating six degrees from the line of Fifth avenue. The city used Fifth avenue as a base, and laid out streets parallel with and also at right angles to the avenue, and as it can readily be seen and understood, the property is cut into fragments. No new street or avenue corresponds with the old streets or avenues, nor can there be any property lines at right angles to the new streets and avenues.

Lots are found lying diagonally in the middle of a block, with no front on any of the new streets, while long lots, short lots, triangular shaped lots, gores, etc., are found in profusion.

If this property was suitable for building purposes it would have been improved long ago, but it is twelve or fifteen feet below grade of Bloomfield avenue, and as for filling the streets and lots up to the grade of Fifth and Bloomfield avenues, it is out of the question, as the lots, when graded, could not be sold for a tenth part of the cost of filling.

The city has assessed this property for years, by block and street numbers, as laid out on paper on the city maps, while the occupants or owners will recognize only the streets and numbers as originally laid out in 1836, and consequently but little tax has ever been collected from this property. As it becomes generally known that the bridges over the canal must be placed so as to afford ten feet head-

room, it is not probable that Second, Third or Fourth avenues will ever be carried through this low ground, where an approach of at least twenty feet in height will be required at the east end of the bridges.

This is no Clinton Hill business. That was a case of "great expectation." This is a case where it can be said, blessed be the man who expecteth nothing, for verily he shall not be disappointed. It will be a permanent investment. No dividends need be expected. The sooner the city gets the title to this property the better it will be for the city, for there will be in the future more costly lawsuits to the acre over this swamp, than any other property the city ever had, or will have. Suits for damages will be commenced as soon as the lots are of sufficient value to enable a shyster lawyer to make a living (\$10,000 a year), on the usual offer of giving the owner half he gets from the city.

As this land is below the grade of the street, artificial lakes with no more than three or four feet of water can be formed, where school children, instead of going to the deep and dangerous river for sport on Saturdays, can go and row in summer and skate in winter in safety. Let something be done by *you*, men of the present generation, for the boys and girls, and future generations will bless you for your foresight.

There will be no contamination of the water, for all buildings will be removed, and as the small lakes must all be connected to secure a flow of water and drainage, boats can be rowed from Orange street to Bloomfield avenue. The water, being warmed in the lakes by the sun, can also be used, when near the outlet, in bath houses, that can be



made large enough to allow the boys a place for swimming.

Combine instruction with amusement. Here many of the natural divisions of the land, and of the water, can be formed, making object lessons never to be forgotten.

Besides affording space for a handsome drive around the lakes, the land will supply a want already felt, a place where school children can go on the yearly recurrence of Arbor Day and plant trees, until all our native forest trees shall have representatives at Reservoir Park.

A contribution of one cent yearly from each pupil in the schools of the Eighth and Eleventh wards would furnish a fund that would supply all the plants and flowers that would be required to beautify and enliven the park.

The boys of our city know the decalogue, and also our city's list of what "thou shalt not do," under penalty of — dollars.

1. Thou shalt not play ball in the street.
2. Thou shalt not fly thy kite in the street.
3. Thou shalt not snow-ball in the street.
4. Thou shalt not ride down hill in the street.
5. Thou shalt not bathe in the canal or river within the city limits, etc., etc.

These are all innocent amusements and sports that boys love, but they cannot be permitted in a crowded city.

With one object in view, that of trying to make the world a little better for my having lived in it, in 1847, when but twenty years of age I commenced my chosen profession, that of an instructor of youth, and continued through storm and sunshine, through summer's heat and winter's cold, to conscientiously discharge my duty, either as teacher of a class or as principal of a school until 1884, and now,

in 1891, I would like to see something done during my term of office as Mayor, for the pleasure of the boys and girls of Newark, in return for the uniform courtesy extended to me, and the perfect confidence which they seem to have reposed in me for years, manifested on so many occasions by their coming to me with inquiries, requests, etc., for they have learned that the door of the Mayor's office is always open to them, as well as all others, when he is in the City Hall, and that they are as welcome as any callers who may come on business with the Mayor.

Mr. William Clark, of the Clark Thread Works, has given the city a practical demonstration of what can be done, and how to reclaim this waste land.

The beautiful spot he has created north of Second avenue, near Bloomfield avenue, was as unsightly and unhealthy when he commenced his operations as is the land I desire the city to reclaim, and, while I have had no conversation with him on the subject, I feel confident that he would allow the public the free use of his park, or present it to the city, when the city shall make as beautiful grounds from Bloomfield avenue, along Branch Brook to Clifton avenue.

As to the finances that would be required for this work, I would recommend that the five per cent. of the gross receipts from the street railroads be devoted to the purchase of lands for park purposes, and for the maintenance of parks. For years I have insisted that no company or corporation shall be permitted to use the streets of Newark for private gain, without some compensation to the city. At first this idea was ridiculed, but when the people took a sober, second thought, the justice of the claim was admitted by all, and they now demand that it shall be done.

As a business transaction, the Rapid Transit Railroad Company could afford to purchase property on the line or end of their road, for a park. If the unimproved property north of First avenue was purchased and transformed into a park by the Essex Passenger Railway Company, they would create a business that would pay them a great per cent. on the investment.

What can be done for Reservoir Park this year?

Seventh avenue was opened to the east bank of the canal, and as the people of the Eleventh ward desire another avenue between Orange street and Fifth avenue, let an intelligent committee be appointed to investigate and ascertain if Seventh should be opened across the chasm.

Let the same committee consider the feasibility of locating an electric light plant for city purposes at or near Clifton avenue, to be run by water power from the aqueduct. Think of arc lights of 2,000 candle power for a quarter of the present price paid, after the plant is established. Let this committee consider what disposition shall be made of the reservoir in the valley, as it is of little importance to the city in its present condition. Also let the committee consider whether it would pay the city to employ a man to take charge of the grounds, and designate where earth from excavations for cellars can be deposited.

That portion of the city embraced by Bloomfield avenue, Ridge street, Seventh avenue, the Aqueduct property and the canal, is in a bad sanitary condition. The committee should ascertain where and when a sewer for the relief of this territory can be built and paid for by the property benefited, and also whether the property in the valley north of Fifth avenue, and already described, shall be secured for park purposes by purchase or condemnation.

## THE OLD BURYPING GROUND.

In 1884 I heard a remark to the effect that the city was remiss in duty in not collecting the rents to which she was entitled, but no information was given that would assist me in securing the city's rights or rents. After a long search I found that a lease of a portion of the Old Burying Ground to John H. Stephens, or his estate, was in existence, and that no rent had been paid the city for eight or more years.

With the assistance of Alderman Hewson, of the Fourth ward, back rent and interest, amounting to \$1,927.41, was collected and placed in a new account, to be known as the Old Burying Ground account. This fund amounted to \$2,383.66 in 1886, when \$1,382.41 was expended in laying the new walk across the grounds, between Broad and Hal-sey streets.

There is a balance in that fund January 1, 1891, of \$2,384.90, which should be expended in carrying into effect the decision of the Court of Errors and Appeals, rendered in 1888, and put the city in possession of the Old Burying Ground, as described in the deed of the proprietors of East Jersey, in 1696, being "all that small tract allotted for the bureing place, takeing in the pond and the meeting house, being seaven chaines in length and foure chaines in breadth, bounded west by John Treat, south by John Johnson, north and east by Highways."

Take the map and follow the dotted line, commencing on Broad street, between Nos. 817 and 819, along the line of the house of Steamer No. 1, then north, parallel with Broad street, past the middle of lot No. 813 Broad street, thence westerly in a zig-zag course, as crooked as that of a

MARKET

STREET

STREET

STREET

HALSEY

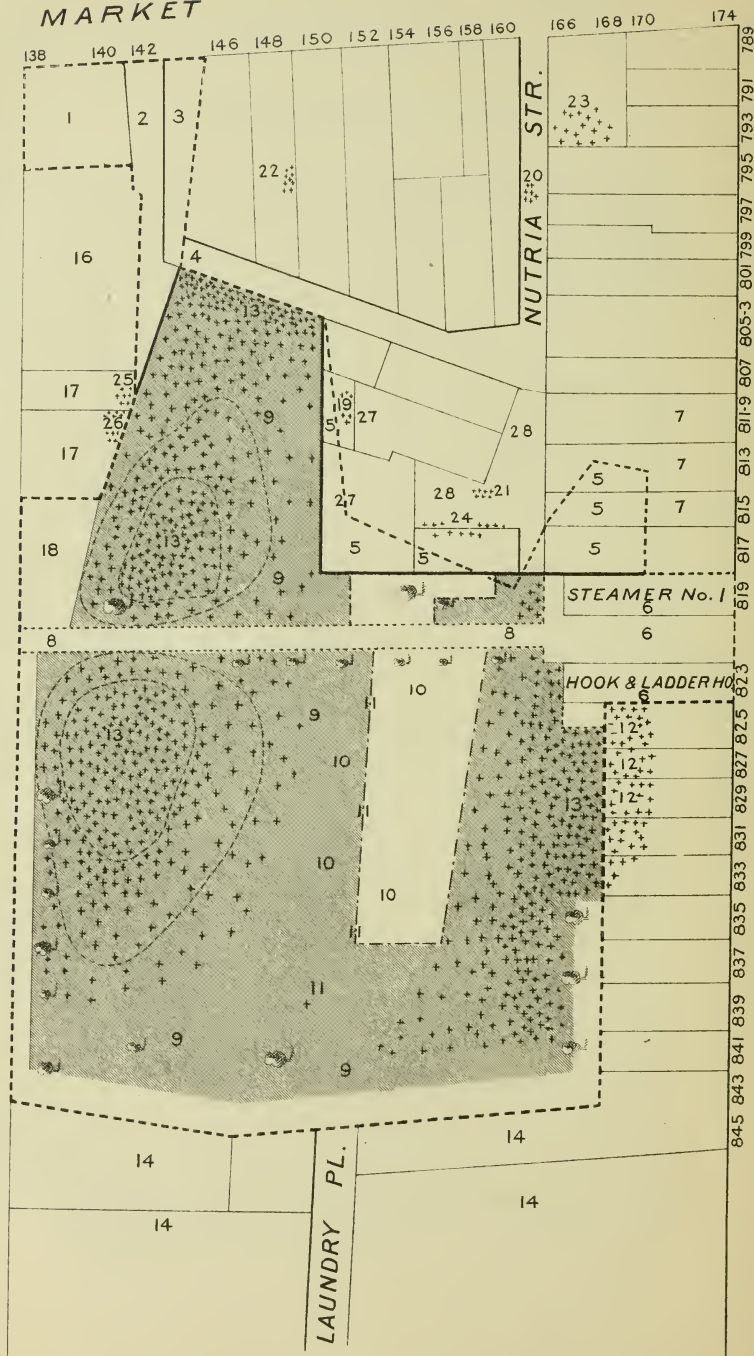
BROAD

LAUNDRY PL.

NUTRIA <sup>20</sup> STR.

STEAMER No. 1

HOOK & LADDER HO



## Key to Map on Opposite Page.

- 1 \* The old Museum and Market.  
2 \* The Market Street School House and Grounds.  
3 \* City Property.  
4 Nutria Street ends here.  
5 \* Leased to J. H. S. in 1846.  
6 \* Site of First Church and entrance to Grounds.  
7 Site of Johnson Tuttle's Tavern. Map of 1796.  
8 \* Flagged Walk. Not excavated.  
9 Shaded Ground excavated in 1889.  
10 A portion of the Pond. Filled Ground.  
11 Excavated on this line from 11 to 12 feet.  
12 Remains taken from here and buried in bulk in burying ground.  
13 Sandy and gravelly soil full of remains.  
14 Lands formerly of John Johnson.  
15 Lands formerly of John Treat.  
16 Theatre. Witnesses now living saw tomb stones standing here.  
17 Stables. Witnesses now living saw tomb stones standing here.  
18 Presents appearance of having been excavated.  
19 When excavating for chimney stack, remains found here.  
20 N. A. B. laying water pipes, found remains here.  
21 N. A. B. employees saw remains in plumbers' ditch here.  
22 When excavating, remains found here.  
23 Witness now living who saw remains taken from here.  
24 Wooden Building. Remains found here.  
25 Witness now living who saw remains taken from here.  
26 Witness now living who saw remains taken from here.  
27 Grounds sub-let to Schuyler Electric Light Co.  
28 Open Court. No Street.  
\* City Property.

150 Market Street to 789 Broad Street, inclusive, was rented for more than \$18,000.00 in 1889. •



politician, to No. 146 Market street, and tell me, if you can, why the city should not take possession of her property, north and east, as well as south of that line.

In 1846 John H. Stephen leased the pieces of property numbered 5 (see map) for twenty years, with the right of renewal for twenty years more. In 1866 the lease was renewed, at an annual rental of \$225, with the right of renewal for twenty years more. In 1886 the lease was presented to me for renewal. I did not know what the city's rights were then, and I signed the lease for twenty years, with the right of renewal for twenty years more, as it was represented to me that expensive permanent improvements were to be made that would require the removal of the old, dilapidated nest of frame shops, sheds and stables, that encumbered the leased premises back of Broad street, which had been on fire scores of times, and was a constant menace to the safety of the city. Since signing the lease in 1886, I have made investigations which lead me to the conclusion that the city owns all of the Old Burying Ground, and when the Court of Errors and Appeals rendered their decision to that effect, I, for one was prepared to accept the decision as just and right. If I have been persistent in bringing this matter to the attention of your Honorable Body, it is because I am anxious to atone for the mistake made in 1886. Although I raised the rent at that time from \$225 per year to \$350, I find that it was not equal to the increase made by the First Church on the property they leased for the city at that time. I have no animosity in this matter, but simply a duty to perform for the city.

The yearly rents paid for the property from 146 Market street to 789 Broad street, inclusive, and the buildings west of the lots facing on Broad street, amount to \$26,240.



The property facing on Broad street, from 789 to 845 Broad street, pays a yearly rental of \$36,760.

I have been accused of speaking irreverently of the claims of certain parties to portions of the Old Burying Ground. To that charge I plead guilty. I am a plain man, and use plain language. I am accustomed to speak of a spade as a spade, and of a hoe as a hoe, and not as agricultural implements, employed by the decendants of Adam in the tilling of the soil, and am not willing to await the second coming of our Saviour upon the earth, to have him overturn the tables of the money-changers, and apply the scourge to the backs and drive off those who buy and sell merchandise and get gain from over the remains of their ancestors (though the money may be used for church extension purposes), and clear the living from the Old Burying Grounds ; but, I think on the contrary, the present city authorities should do all in their power to put the people in full possession of the lands that were given to the people for their use, in common, the right to which they have never surrendered.

I have never heard a person object to the use of these grounds for a City Hall and Court House.

Were the city in the full possession of her own the present year, it would not be necessary to disturb the buildings facing on Broad and Market streets for a term of years.

But the city can build a City Hall that shall cost a million dollars within ten years, and not increase the tax rate.

The receipts from licenses from all sources are now more than \$350,000. Devote \$100,000 of this fund yearly towards the erection of a suitable public building that shall be, if necessary, spacious enough to accommodate all the city departments and county offices.

The following messages were transmitted to the Common Council in 1890:

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR, }  
NEWARK, N. J., September 5, 1890. }

*To the Honorable, the Common Council of the City of Newark.*

GENTLEMEN—The Court of Errors and Appeals having decided that the “Old Burying Ground” is the property of the inhabitants of the City of Newark, it is the plain duty of the Mayor and Common Council to take immediate steps to put the city in possession of said property. I would recommend that the City Counsel be authorized and directed to commence legal proceedings at once, and that the Mayor be authorized to employ such other assistance as may be required to secure the just rights of the city, as the property involved is of great value. In this connection I beg leave to state that a sum of money is already placed to the credit of the “Old Burying Ground” account, which money could be legitimately used in this proposed litigation.

Yours respectfully,

JOSEPH E. HAYNES,  
*Mayor.*

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR, }  
NEWARK, N. J., October 3, 1890. }

*To the Honorable, the Common Council of the City of Newark.*

GENTLEMEN—I would again respectfully call the attention of your Honorable Body to the necessity for prompt action being taken in order that the city shall be placed in possession of the “Old Burying Ground.” My message of September 5th, 1890, was by motion referred to the Finance

Committee, and, as I am informed, no action has been taken by that committee. When a *Church* attempts to transfer a portion of this property, for less than its value, to a *Brewer*, to be used for saloon purposes, the indications are they wish to employ "a fence," and plead "that the property is in the hands of an innocent purchaser," and "that his removal therefrom would be attended with great pecuniary loss" and "inconvenience to his business." I would urge that the City Counsel be authorized and instructed to commence proceedings at once in the name of the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Newark, against all parties occupying any portion of the "Old Burying Ground."

Yours respectfully,

JOSEPH E. HAYNES,

*Mayor.*

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR, }  
NEWARK, N. J., October 15, 1890. }

*To the Honorable, the Common Council of the City of Newark.*

GENTLEMEN—By the accompanying resolution it is proposed to transfer certain moneys already appropriated to the Old Burying Ground account, to the Contingent fund of the Common Council, where it is not required. I would recommend that this money be placed to the credit of the Old Burying Ground account, and that the Mayor be authorized and empowered to draw from said fund a retaining fee to be paid to ex-Judge Frederic W. Stevens, as assistant counsel to the City Counsel in the preparation of a "Legal Opinion" as to the right of the city to the Old Burying Ground. The City Counsel cannot spare the time required to be given to this important question, from

his usual official duties, and would gladly welcome such assistance. Delays are dangerous. Already an additional "fence" is brought into this question by the sale or pretended sale of a portion of this property to the Bell Telephone Company, the greatest, most powerful, and I might add, the most impudent monopoly on the face of the earth, whose iron, copper-faced presence has been seen as well as felt in nearly every court, from the Police to the Supreme Court of the United States, and in most cases in "bad odor," and leaving a tainted, suspicious trail that can be traced all over the land, taking private as well as public property for private use, and that without compensation. It has maintained a telephone pole on ground already dedicated to one public use, for more than a year, in defiance of a resolution passed by your Honorable Body, and approved by the Mayor, requesting its removal. The company cannot show any permission to maintain said pole on the Market Ground, nor can they show any permit for poles on the "Old Burying Ground," and are not willing to pay for the use of said illegally erected poles. I therefore urge immediate action, and return the accompanying resolution without my official signature of approval.

Yours respectfully,

JOSEPH E. HAYNES,

*Mayor.*

The first two messages were received, and on motion of Alderman Johnson, the chairman of the Finance Committee, were referred to his committee, and as he was a member, as I have been informed, of the Board of Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church, and therefore a party directly interested in preventing "the people in common"

from using the rents now collected and enjoyed "by a chosen few," they were referred in fact to the "Oblivion Committee," and that committee has not yet reported. Had there been "a decent regard for the opinion of mankind," the chairman of the Finance Committee would have referred these messages to any committee but his own.

The effort to pass the resolution referred to in the veto message of November 7, failed, and all of the indications now point to a friendly suit between the city and the First Presbyterian Church, by which the title to the Old Burying Ground will be settled.

#### THE INTERCEPTING SEWER.

The Finance Committee made a five year contract with Mr. Ahrens in 1882, agreeing to pay \$23,500 yearly for the removal of ashes and garbage from the city, and also a contract agreeing to pay him a further sum of 10 cents per cubic yard for depositing this material on the low meadow between the Pennsylvania railroad and Pennsylvania avenue, extending from the upland to Bound Creek.

A portion of the Newark press proclaimed that the odors arising from this filling was dangerous to the public health, and an unbearable nuisance; and editorials on dirt, danger, disease and death, were printed and distributed in nauseous doses, night and morning, and forced upon an excited and anxious community.

The articles published in our local press were eagerly seized, portrayed, commented upon, and exaggerated by the press in neighboring cities to such an alarming extent that the Common Council was forced into making a contract for an Intercepting Sewer, the cost of which now appears in

our schedule of indebtedness as No. 40, \$620,000 of Intercepting Sewer Bonds, due in 1908, bearing interest at four per cent., payable semi-annually, with an annual sinking fund of three per cent.

Commissioners appointed by Judge Depue, to assess benefits to lands peculiarly benefited by this sewer, have, after sitting thirty-three days, at an expense of fifteen dollars per day, certified by a majority report, under oath, that they have found nothing to assess.

The remarkable part of this whole transaction is, that it required two and one-half years to construct this sewer, during which time not a bucketful of sewage was carried away by the sewer, and the scavenger continued to execute his contract, depositing a mixture of ashes and garbage on the meadows summer and winter, and not a complaint editorially or otherwise of offensive odors appeared in the press of our city, after the day the contract for the sewer was signed.

The sewer cost \$620,000, the scavenger was paid \$20,698 for filling. The sewer is an engineering success, demonstrating the truth of the assertion that water will flow down hill.

The descent from Peddie street, cor. of Frelinghuysen avenue to the Pumping Station, a distance of 14,791 feet, being maintained on the bottom of the sewer uniformly at seven-tenths of an inch in one hundred feet, creates quite a swift current in the sewer at the pumping station.

#### MAINTENANCE OF PUMPING STATION.

The following table exhibits the yearly cost of the maintenance of the pumping station on the line of the intercepting sewer :



---

1 Engineer at.....	\$22.96	per week.
2 Engineers.....	19.18	"
3 Firemen at.....	17.50	"
2 Laborers at.....	14.00	"
1 Gate tender at.....	15.00	"
1 Telephone at.....	100.00	per year.
Repairs, supplies, etc., 1889 .....	\$2,413.57	

An aggregate of over \$10,000 per year.

Repairing the flume across the meadows, from the Lister canal to Bound Creek, in 1889, cost \$5,297.55 ; and it required repairs of equal amount in 1890. Interest and sinking fund on \$620,000, at 7 per cent. yearly, \$43,400. Amount in sinking fund, November 30, 1890, \$58,032.37. (See Exhibit A, No. 40.)

#### THE MANUFACTURERS' RAILROAD.

At the close of the year 1889 a portion of the Alms House property, bounded on the north by Concord street, on the east by Pennsylvania avenue, on the south by Peddie street, and on the west by Frelinghuysen avenue, and a strip fifty feet wide north of Peddie street, extending from Frelinghuysen avenue to Elizabeth avenue, with a lot 25 x 100 feet on Frelinghuysen avenue adjoining this property, was sold to the Lehigh Valley and Pennsylvania Railroads for \$36,220.00.

This was more than it was worth, except for railroad or manufacturing purposes. It was sold on the offer made by the agents of the railroad companies. Nothing was done secretly or in a corner. The offer was made to the Finance Committee, and after a careful examination of the prop-



erty by the committee, by a unanimous vote the sale was recommended to the Common Council, and that body authorized the sale to be made. It was purchased by the railroads, to be used for railroad purposes. Any person who examined the property could readily understand that a railroad was to be built, and that the avenues in the southern part of the city must of necessity be crossed on grade, and as the road is not to be run for glory, but for gain, its owners will rely upon the manufactories that are sure to be built in this new territory, for a rich financial return for their investment.

This road will form a portion of the Manufacturers' Belt Line that will eventually encircle the city. Detroit has such a road to encourage manufacturers to go to that city. The part which is now being constructed commences at the Pennsylvania railroad near Peddie street, and follows that street to Badger avenue, and following a line near that avenue it crosses Clinton avenue and reaches Eighteenth avenue near the Public School building. How far it will extend beyond this point, and the course it will take, remains to be seen.

But little or no tax has been collected from the property on either side of this route, for fifteen or more years, but the indications are now that all the vacant property in the Fourteenth Ward, south of Avon avenue, will be improved within the coming three years, and add greatly to the revenue of the city.

#### THE MEADOWS.

The time has come for Newark to act, and that decisively.

In my annual message in 1890, I endeavored to show the importance of prompt action with regard to the "Meadows."

Either the municipality of Newark, or some syndicate or company must take this matter in charge, and all improvements and changes in the future must not be made by piece-meal, but on some comprehensive general plan. Eleven additional tracks have been laid on filled ground between Bound Creek and Peddie street, west of the Pennsylvania railroad.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad owns a large bank of earth south of Peddie street, and a steam shovel, and that earth can be easily transported to their property bounded by the upland, Pennsylvania railroad, Peddie street and Frelinghuysen avenue, and fill it up to grade. All of Clinton township that is drained by Bound Creek and the Peddie street sewer and Lister canal should be annexed to Newark. The Lister canal must be widened and deepened from the mouth of Peddie street sewer to the bay, and the city own enough ground on each side of the canal to afford space for the proper disposal of the material taken from the canal.

This canal now disposes of the storm water from 6,418 acres. It cost the city \$2,500 to dredge this canal in front of the sewer, and \$1,533.52 to sheathe the banks to prevent the narrow banks heaped with the sand, removed from the canal, from sliding back into the canal. A wide and deep basin should be excavated in the canal at the mouth of the sewer, and allow the sand to be washed out of the sewer by the storm water.

Beside the cost of dredging the canal, \$2,635.20 was expended in 1890 in removing the sand from the Earl street, Pennsylvania avenue and Peddie street sewers.

There are 4,500 cubic yards of sand in the canal which was not dredged in 1890, and the Earl street, Pennsylvania avenue and Peddie street sewers now require cleaning.

Briefly stated, one plan is thus outlined :

- 1st. Widen and deepen the canal.
- 2d. Dispense with the present flusher.
- 3d. Close Bound Creek at Avenue A, to prevent the tide from passing to the west.
- 4th. Close Bound Creek at Frelinghuysen avenue and conduct the water from the creek through a sewer in Frelinghuysen avenue to Peddie street to the canal, utilizing the fresh water from Bound Creek to flush Peddie street sewer and canal.
- 5th. Construct another sewer from Pennsylvania avenue through Peddie street to the canal, as the railroad companies have agreed to keep the sewer in the avenue in repair, and Peddie street to all intents and purposes is already abandoned as a street from that avenue to the canal.
- 6th. Construct a suitable lock at the Central railroad crossing of the canal.

The capacity of the canal should be large enough to contain all the storm water that may fall on that territory in six hours. The ditches obstructed by the railroads across the meadows must be re-opened, and new ones cut parallel with the new roads. When this work is done a portion of the meadows will be in a condition that will offer to manufacturers cheap but desirable building sites of all sizes, unequalled for convenience for supplying fuel and material for their purposes, as three competing trunk lines of railroads are already on the territory, and more will soon be there. This property being near the great market of the world, New York, and still more, near the great centre for

intelligent skilled labor, Newark is without a question the cheapest and best, for manufacturing purposes, to be found in the United States.

#### RAILROADS AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

In my message of 1890, I stated that before the close of the year six or more railroad tracks would be laid across the meadows north of the Lister canal.

During the winter of 1889-90, trains loaded with scavenger material from New York passed through the city by rail, and this filling was deposited on the meadows on the line of the proposed tracks.

It was estimated that by weight eighty-five per cent. of this material was ashes, the remaining fifteen per cent. consisted of paper, tin cans and *animal* and *vegetable matter* (garbage proper) from the kitchens and tables of residences west of Broadway, between 27th and 39th streets, New York City.

This material had been culled in New York by parties who paid for the right, and all animal matter that could be turned into fertilizing material had been removed.

So far as I have been able to learn, it has been the practice in all our northern cities to allow the scavenger to deposit his collections in low places within the city limits for six months of the year, trusting to the frost as a disinfectant.

The last winter proved an exception to our usual winters, with little or no frost and snow, but the law of compensation was exemplified. Immense quantities of rain fell, and the meadows were covered with water. The railroad tracks were not laid on the meadows as tracks are usually laid,

but the first track was pushed over the meadows by prolonging the road-bed a short distance at a time in the following described manner: Two old railroad ties were first laid parallel in the direction of the road, five or six feet apart, after which old ties were laid on these ties at right angles to the road.

The rails were then carried forward and placed in line and spiked to a portion of the ties as usual.

This was over soft, spongy ground, where horses and carts would be mired except when the meadows were frozen in winter.

The filling was then carried forward and spread on the road-bed, and when the tracks were raised the ties to which the tracks were spiked were raised also, and the filling was tamped under the raised ties and rails, and more filling was brought forward, and this process of raising the track and filling continued until the cars could be carefully backed upon the new track and unloaded. Then the material was spread and the track raised, and this process of prolonging the road-bed, laying and raising the track, filling and widening the road-bed, continued all winter until material enough to make a double-tracked road-bed of the usual width was on the meadows, but not all spread.

But a limited number of laborers could be employed in prolonging the first track, but the construction of the second was rendered very easy by taking the material required for the preliminary foundation alongside of its place, on the first track. Old ties were also laid between the double tracks, connecting the same.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad had purchased the right of way through the lower part of the city, but must cross above the grade of the Pennsylvania railroad on iron

bridges, which necessitated the building of a graded trestle for the track east of the bridge, more than five thousand feet in length. The energies of the contractors were taxed to push the Pennsylvania railroad tracks south of this trestle to the solid ground west of the "Pumping Station," in order to fill from the Elm road to the end of the trestle, about two thousand feet, and also to construct a double track across the meadows to Newark Bay, at the dyke north of the Bay Light House.

This great work was to have been carried forward from two basis, viz. : Newark Bay, and the Pennsylvania railroad north of the Lister canal.

A dispute as to the right of way was summarily settled by an injunction, of great weight, issued by the Central Railroad of New Jersey. An old locomotive was run on this track and derailed on the line of the proposed crossing. This compelled the contractors to bring all their material by rail through the city, and fill from the western end of the work.

It was expected that the filling would all have been in place and covered with earth before the first of April, but it was found to be a serious question to get enough material even to complete the work along the side of the tracks, by May 1st, 1890, leaving the labor of leveling and covering it with earth or gravel to be done after that date.

In addition to this work the material for filling the low ground from Bound Creek to Peddie street west of the Pennsylvania railroad, raising it to the level of the railroad, had been brought on the ground, but not leveled and covered with gravel as intended. It should be remembered that this was a portion of the ground filled by the City Scavenger and paid for by the city at ten cents per cubic



yard, at a cost of over \$20,000. The city scavenger in 1889 had disposed of a large portion of his collections, as they were gathered daily, delivering it to the contractor on board of the cars in Harrison. This material was used by the contractor in filling this low ground. Place a donkey in a ten-acre lot with a half dozen kind, gentle, good-natured, well disposed, orderly horses, and if at any time you find them outside of the enclosure you say at once, "that is the donkey's work," he has found a partially opened gate, a weak spot in the hedge, a loose board or a broken rail in the fence, and has led the drove into mischief.

When his voice is heard as he serenades himself, all else in nature in his vicinity is hushed, and you think, if you do not say, "that's donkey again, and no one but donkey could do it, or would do it if he could."

The human imitator of the donkey, among the editorial fraternity in this city, discovered the untidy condition of the meadows, and for twenty nights in succession brayed "for the Grand Jury to indict the Mayor."

The Grand Jury visited the meadows, and a passenger car drawn by a locomotive carried them for miles where the locomotive, three months before, by its own weight, in a single night, would have sunk out of sight. There were many practical men on that jury, and after an examination of the work done, they pronounced it *well done*, and expressed a wish that all of the meadow from the upland to the Lister canal was treated in the same manner, and still the donkey editor continued to bray.

For twelve years in succession the Fourteenth Ward has had the lowest death rate in the city.

The death rate for the whole city in 1890 was 23.73 per thousand of the population.



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The death rate of the	9th ward was.....	18.53
“ “ “	10th “ .....	23.82
“ “ “	14th “ .....	13.28

When the roadbeds were raised to the desired height they were covered with earth, as well as the space between the double tracks, also alongside of the tracks, making a strip of land thirty-six to forty feet in width, and seven thousand feet in length, across the meadows, both on the north as well as south side of the trestle, substantial railroads over which, in the latter part of November last, in company with a number of the officials of the city, I was taken in a passenger car drawn by a heavy locomotive over these tracks, both on the north and south side of the trestle at a speed of twenty or twenty-five miles an hour, with a sense of greater security than I feel in traveling on two thirds of the railroads in this country, and the indications are that within three years, passengers will ride over some of these tracks at a rate of speed of sixty or more miles per hour. To have attempted to finish some portion of this work with a solid embankment of earth, would have been as futile as was the attempt made to fill Keogh's Bottomless Pit years ago.

#### THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The old Soldiers' Home property was purchased by three reputable citizens, and improvements were commenced. Streets were laid out, graded and curbed. They flagged the sidewalks, and erected dwellings, etc.

For years on these grounds a pond of water had existed, the contemplation of which had filled the minds of the beholders with awe, for it was whispered that this old de-

sented stone quarry contained the evidence that would explain the mysterious disappearance of every man, woman or child from Newark and vicinity for the past thirty years or more, if its contents were but exposed to view.

The City Scavenger, desirous of a place where he could dispose of his daily collections from the northern part of the city, was granted permission by the company to commence the filling of this dreadful and dangerous place.

After a few hundred cubic yards of his material had been deposited there, together with the concomitants usual at a public dumping place from factories, with contributions from the Street Department and neighbors, it was discovered when warm weather came that the odors arising therefrom were not as pleasant as those ascribed by the poet "as coming from Araby, the blessed." A complaint was made to the Board of Health against this place on a Monday night. On Tuesday it was visited by the Health Officer and myself, and on Wednesday morning the City Scavenger was served with a notice to cease depositing his material there. As usual, the ones who knew the least had the most to say, and a portion of the press demanded that some one should be indicted by the Grand Jury. The Common Council could not be indicted, for they had one of their number in that fearful body. The company, composed of men of means, were a dangerous party to indict, and might make the community understand that their efforts were directed to the abating of a gigantic nuisance of long standing, and should be appreciated. The scavenger had too many friends, and might prove too strong for them, and his name was dropped, and then the Board of Health became the object of their insane or idiotic fury, with a demand that at least the Mayor should be in-

dicted. All must remember the fable of the mountain and the little mouse. After prodigious labor the Grand Jury decided to compel the owners to have the pond pumped out, which was accomplished by an expenditure of forty dollars per day for twenty days; but not even the skeleton of a mouse was found to reward any one for the time, labor and money spent.

[Estimates.]

No. of gallons of water in the cavity . . .	10,000,000
No. of cubic yards of earth required to fill the cavity to the level of the water,	43,000
No. of cubic yards of earth required to fill to the level of the banks . . . . .	90,000

If the City Scavenger was to commence filling this pond, and make a deposit of one hundred loads of his usual material per day, it would require more than two years to complete the filling of this cavity, and the question now is what shall be done to abate this dangerous nuisance.

In 1888, an offer was made by the Messrs. Fleischman to dispose of the garbage of the city by the Vienna process, of which they held the patent for the United States, for a yearly consideration of \$15,000.

To bring it to the notice of the proper authorities, they having full confidence in their ability to accomplish what they proposed, offered to take a party at their own expense to Buffalo, where they had a plant. This offer was accepted, and a party of city officials went to Buffalo and examined their plant. The report was so favorable that the Board of Health appropriated \$500 to ascertain, by a further examination of the works in Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit and Buffalo, if the plants in those cities were working suc-

cessfully. Three members of the Board made a visit to those cities in June, 1889, and on their return made a glowing report of what they had seen. Unwilling to recommend a plan that had not been tested in winter as well as summer, in April, 1890, in company with my secretary and the Health Officer of Newark, I visited the same cities, traveling by night and inspecting by day.

It is due to the Messrs. Fleischman to state that they proposed to pay the expenses of both delegations, as they wished to establish a model plant in Newark, a city of easy access by railroads, where officials from the cities on the Atlantic slope could visit and ascertain the practical working of their system.

As the city of Newark was to be benefited if such a system was adopted here, I considered it but right for the city to pay the expenses of the committees. A committee of five gentlemen from the Paterson Board of Health, in charge of Messrs. Fleischman Brothers accompanied me, and were so favorably impressed with the merits of the Merz or Vienna system, that on their return a contract was made, and the city of Paterson is now successfully using the Merz system.

The amount appropriated by Common Council by tax ordinance to the Board of Health for 1890, was \$17,000.

The salaries paid in 1890 by the Board of Health was :

Health Officer .....	\$1,500
City Apothecary .....	1,200
Superintendent of Force .....	1,000
Attorney .....	500
11 Inspectors, at \$2.50 each, per day .....	8,607
10 District Physicians, at \$400 per year ....	4,000
Janitress Apothecary's office .....	188

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\$16,995

In addition, the Board of Health must pay for the drugs and medicines required by the City Apothecary. The drugs and medicines used at the Alms House are paid for by the Board of Health, in return for care of patients when in the small-pox hospital at the Alms House.

This exhibit is made that it may be understood that the Board of Health did not have the funds, \$15,000, required to dispose of the garbage by the Merz or Vienna system.

Before that system could be adopted, the Common Council must pass an ordinance, requiring the house-holders to keep the ashes and garbage in separate receptacles, and provide for collecting the same separately.

The Common Council makes the contract with the City Scavenger, and the president of the Council is reported to have said on one occasion : "The Grand Jury has not yet adjourned, and I am a member of that jury, and we have not yet decided what we will do with you 'fellows' of the Board of Health."

His indecision resulted in the election of a man with perception, as his successor, who would have decided instantly that if the Grand Jury wished to indict any body, the Common Council, and not the Board of Health, was the proper body to have been indicted.

#### CENTRE MARKET.

The city of Newark should be proud of her market and market grounds.

It required years for some of our people to realize the changed condition of affairs in our city. They did not seem to be aware of the fact that Newark had grown to be a city, and that in 1870 she was the thirteenth city in pop-

ulation in the United States, and that in 1880 she was the fifteenth, and now, in 1890, the seventeenth. The village spirit predominated, and when Broad street was used as a country market, it was pronounced "all right," as it had been permitted by their forefathers, and what was good enough in former years was good enough for them, and so Broad street was blockaded on Saturdays by farmers' wagons.

Centre Market was a paying institution, and its net revenue was pledged, together with the revenue from Licenses, as a sinking fund for the redemption of \$500,000 of Public School bonds, issued in 1868-71-72. \$200,000 of these bonds were paid in 1888, and \$100,000 will be paid in 1891, and \$200,000 in 1892, as the funds are already in the sinking fund for that purpose. By persistent labor the right to enlarge the grounds and erect additional buildings was obtained, and I take great pleasure in announcing that the market is finally completed.

The receipts from the market are, first, to pay the running expenses of the market and the interest on the Market bonds, and the balance is to be placed in charge of the Sinking Fund Commissioners, to create a fund to pay the bonds at maturity.

The following brief statement will afford some instruction, but no amusement :

The Tax Commissioners valued the land required for increased market facilities at \$98,000.

The Market Commissioners thought the property worth \$196,950.

The Court appointed Commissioners to condemn a portion of the property, and the City Counsel thought it best in order to secure an indisputable title to add property that



had been offered to the city at certain prices, and the Commissioners awarded to some of those owners more than they asked for their property, and they judged the property worth \$218,417.52.

Some of the property owners, not satisfied with the award of the Commissioners, appealed to the Circuit Court of Essex County, for increased damages. The jury, after listening to the pleadings of the learned and eloquent counsel employed on the case retired, and from the best of my knowledge and belief, that following the custom usual on such occasions, they each, I suppose, made a guess as to the value of the said property, and the sum of the said guesses divided by twelve fixed the price the city paid for the property, for I know that the City Counsel, Joseph Coult, assured me on his word of honor, and he exhibited figures that substantiated his word, "that the city paid awards increased by the Court for lands and rights purchased subsequent to and not included in the Commissioners' report, \$8,937.66," of a total for lands and rights of \$227,355.18.

An architect was employed who prepared plans and specifications for the new market and the paving of the market grounds, and these plans and specifications were submitted to parties who "guessed" they could do the work for certain specified prices. I was made weary by the monotony of signing resolutions for the payment of bills for extras, caused by the contractors failing "to guess right" as to the true value of the work required to be done, but when bills certified to as "correct" by the architect, recommended by the Market Commissioners, approved by the Market Committee, passed by the Common Council, signed by the president of the Common Council, and at-



tested by the City Clerk, what could the Mayor do when the bills came to him but add, "approved by the Mayor," and sign the warrants to pay bills for extras for nearly twenty-five per cent. over the contract price for thousands of dollars at a time, until the cost of the new market was announced as \$90,361.06. In 1890, an additional architect was employed and the repair of the old market commenced. The results were the same. Contracts were awarded "on guesses," and extras allowed and paid for on certificates, and the city paid for repairs to the old market, \$11,741.49.

[Recapitulation.]

Cost of Land.....	\$227,355.18
Cost of new building and paving.....	90,361.06
Repairs to old Market.....	11,741.49
	<hr/>
Making a total of.....	\$329,457.73

for which bonds must be issued.

The width of the walks on the market grounds were changed from nine to eleven feet, and an extra charge of two and a half cents per square foot for flagging allowed, but it was found by actual experiment that two four inch curb stones and two five foot flag stones could not cover a walk eleven feet wide. No blame should be put on the contractor, for he did the best he could. He laid flagging with untrimmed ends and tried to cover the space, and when he failed, he filled the vacant space with cement mortar without bringing in a bill, so far as I am able to learn, for extra labor and material.

When the Lee property was purchased to secure increased Market facilities in 1852, the purchase was abso-

lute. There was no reservation of a right of frontage on the entrance to the market grounds. The city could, if desirable, erect a fence on the south line of their purchase.

From time to time trouble has arisen from parties occupying this property, obstructing the entrance to the market grounds. I would respectfully recommend that while the matter is now understood that a fence be erected on the line of the city's property, or that the Lee estate sign an agreement and pay the city a yearly compensation for the right to use city property, and not allow their tenants to obstruct the entrance to the market grounds.

#### THE NEW SUPPLY OF WATER.

The preliminary work of preparing the site of the Oak Ridge Reservoir was accomplished by clearing the land to be used as the bed of the reservoir, and sixty feet outside of the level of the water in the reservoir of trees, in the winter of 1889-90.

The next work was the blasting of a cut or way through the solid rock at the end of the dam, through which the water could be conducted to the level of the stream, some distance below the bed of the river at the dam. The foundation for the gate house is laid in this cut about fifty feet below the surface of the rock.

A coffer or temporary dam was constructed across the valley, and I had the pleasure of seeing the Pequannock diverted from its old natural bed, where it must have been flowing since the creation of the world, and sent through this artificial channel, where, I trust, it will flow eternally.

A strip of land approximating two hundred and seventy-five feet in width, extending from the base of the rock on

the east side, across the valley, and up the bank on the west side, was divested of the soil down to solid earth.

Following the slope of the rock, the earth was removed, and a cutting ten or more feet in width down to the bed-rock, twenty-seven feet at the lowest point, was made across the valley. A groove was cut in the rock, and the cavity filled with a concrete made of sharp sand, crushed stone and cement.

This concrete core, eight feet wide, anchored in the solid bed-rock, is now nearly six feet above the level of the water, which is passing through the rock cutting, and when completed will stand, a huge monolith of artificial stone, fifty or more feet in height, filling the valley from bank to bank, sustained and faced by heavy sloping embankments of puddled earth, one hundred and thirty or forty feet thick. No water is to pass over the dam, for when it reaches a certain height, the surplus is to flow out through a wide spill-way cut in the solid rock below the level of the top of the core of the dam. A good graveled road of six or more miles is constructed around the reservoir, which will extend from Oak Ridge to Wallace's Corners, a distance of nearly three miles.

#### THE CLINTON RESERVOIR.

The Clinton Reservoir is located in a valley, north-east from Oak Ridge Reservoir, and will have a capacity of 3,538,893,551 gallons.

The dam is located near the ruins of the old Clinton furnace, and will be constructed on the same general plan as the one at Oak Ridge.

For a time it was stated that this reservoir would not

have the capacity of the one at Oak Ridge, but it is now ascertained that there will be little or no difference between the two, in area or capacity, and that the two combined will impound more than seven billion gallons of water.

The object in constructing these reservoirs is to retain the water of the freshet that flows away, and is wasted, and maintain a uniform flow of water in the Pequannock river. The water, when released from the reservoirs, flows in the bed of the streams for from seven to nine miles, exposed to the sunlight and air; and for three miles, at least, the descent of the river is from fifty to seventy feet in a mile, and its bed is filled with large boulders, and the current is obstructed, and the water tossed about in the open air, and thoroughly aerated before it reaches the in-take, or Macopin reservoir, covering thirteen acres of land, with a capacity for impounding 30,000,000 gallons of water. This reservoir receives the water from Macopin lake. Here the water enters the pipe, 586 feet above the level of the water in Newark bay, and twenty-five and three-tenths miles distant from the corner of South Orange avenue and South Eighth street, where, by contract, it must be delivered under a pressure equal to that of a body of water three hundred feet above the level of the water in Newark Bay; or, in other words, a pressure sufficiently great to throw the water, if desirable, a perpendicular height of seventy-five or eighty feet.

#### THE NEWARK AQUEDUCT BOARD.

In my annual messages to your Honorable Body, I have endeavored from year to year to make and exhibit a full and complete statement of the work of the Aqueduct Board

for the year. It is the unseen and unknown that causes fear. The business of the Aqueduct Board, while extensive, is easily understood. At the in-take at Belleville there are four large pumps, capable of forcing twenty-eight million gallons of water daily to the reservoir, a mile away on the summit of the hill on the west of the Passaic. This reservoir can be appropriately called the head of the water supply for Newark, and holds but 14,000,000 gallons.

Two cast iron pipes, one twenty-four and the other thirty inches in diameter, capable of delivering about 20,000,000 gallons of water daily, are laid from the reservoir to and through the streets of Newark, and connected with a net-work of smaller mains or pipes laid in the streets, making in all over 182 miles of mains filled with water from the Belleville reservoir. This is pipe enough to make a continuous line to Philadelphia and return.

While the quantity of water that can be supplied by gravity from the reservoir at Belleville is restricted to twenty millions gallons daily, it can be increased by making a change at the upper reservoir. It will require the laying of a main outside of the reservoir that will connect one of the mains leading to Newark with one of the mains leading from the pumping station at the intake.

This will allow a direct connection with the pumps at Belleville with the house supply in Newark.

But this is temporary relief. The absurdity of attempting to alter the clothing of a boy of twelve or fifteen years of age so as to fit a growing young man of eighteen or twenty, would be appreciated by all.

In the last decade the number of house connections has increased more than *one hundred per cent.* When consumers go to the office to complain about a scant supply of water,

they should see and appreciate the condition of affairs with the Water Board. We all are anxiously awaiting the introduction of the new supply, May 1, 1892. In the meantime the consumers must be a little more economical in the use of water.

When the water is put under the pressure of the Belleville pumps there will be difficulty in distributing it properly in our city, and it will be a necessity to lay a new 24-inch distributing main, No. 2, from the Low Service Reservoir to Clifton avenue, to Eighth avenue, to Nesbitt street, to James, across Washington Park, through Broad, Park Place, Centre, Mulberry and River streets (crossing the Morris canal and Pennsylvania railroad), to Market street, to Jefferson, and thence through Jefferson street to connect with the 20-inch main in Walnut street.

Connections are to be made in Plane street with the 10-inch main, in Broad street with the 24-inch main, and in Railroad Place a new 12-inch main must be laid to connect with the Market street main.

The street mains or pipes were tapped (Nov. 30, 1889) in 21,532 places, to supply water to the houses and business places in the city, making it necessary to make out and distribute 21,532 bills twice a year, and collect money to pay for 10,776 tons of coal and the running expenses of the Board, \$129,138.22, and also pay \$236,665 interest on \$3,532,000 Water Board bonds.

The Aqueduct Board is making progress, and is now self-sustaining. In 1880-1-2, the Common Council were compelled to raise \$100,000 yearly by tax ordinance, to assist in paying this interest. They now pay the interest on the Water Bonds issued since 1888, \$20,000. The city is supplied with 1,500 hydrants for fire purposes, free of charge.



The following table exhibits the Aqueduct Board Water Debt :

WATER BOARD DEBT—January 1, 1891.

Authorized by Act Approved	Year of Issue.	Loan Known as	Year Due.	Rate of interest per ct.	Outstanding.
March 8, 1861.....	1867—1869	Water ..	1892	7	* \$650,000 00
February 24, 1869.....	1869	Water ..	1892	7	* 300,000 00
March 14, 1870.....	1870—1871	Water ..	1892	7	* 500,000 00
February 28, 1871.....	1871—1873	Water ..	1892	7	* 500,000 00
March 26, 1873.....	1873—1874	Water ..	1892	7	* 500,000 00
March 20, 1880.....	1875	Water ..	1892	7	* 40,000 00
April 21, 1876.....	1877	Water ..	1897	6	* 100,000 00
April 8, 1875.....	1875—1876	Water ..	1905	6	* 500,000 00
April 21, 1876.....	1877	Water ..	1906	7	* 50,000 00
April 21, 1876.....	1879	Water ..	1909	6	* 100,000 00
March 6, 1884.....	1884	Water ..	1915	4	* 30,000 00
March 6, 1884.....	1885	Water ..	1915	4½	* 200,000 00
March 6, 1884.....	1885	Water ..	1915	4½	* 15,000 00
March 6, 1884.....	1886	Water ..	1916	4	* 12,000 00
March 6, 1884.....	1887	Water ..	1917	4	* 15,000 00
March 6, 1884.....	1888	Water ..	1918	4½	* 20,000 00
March 26, 1888.....	1888	Water ..	1908	4	* 20,000 00
March 26, 1888.....	1890	Water ..	1910	4	* 20,000 00

Total Amount.....\$3,572,000 00

\* The Interest paid by the Aqueduct Board.

Permission was granted the Aqueduct Board by an Act of the Legislature, approved April 14, 1890, to expend the sinking fund of the Water Board, in building a storage reservoir.

[Extract from the Report of the Expert, Isaac A. Lewis. Esq., in regard to the Sinking Fund.]

\* \* \* This fund stands on the books at \$281,731.19, whereas, as a matter of fact, it does not exceed \$260,383.34. As the books stand, the loss sustained by the failure of the Mechanics' National Bank is included in the assets, and as nothing more is to be expected on this account, I advise



the amount, \$21,347.85, be written off. The Board has taken such action in regard to the amount of the loss from the same source which stood on its general ledger. \* \* \*

[From Minutes of the Board.]

At a regular meeting of the Board, held August 6, 1890, the following resolution was adopted :

*Resolved,* That the fund known as the sinking fund of the Newark Aqueduct Board be and the same is hereby transferred to a new account, to be denominated "Fund for the Construction of a Storage Reservoir."

*Resolved,* That the following items be charged off from the assets of said fund, these amounts being uncollectable :

Receiver of Mechanics' Bank .....	\$21,347.85
Premium on Newark City Water bond	
No. 75.....	3,412.00
Premium on Newark City Improvement	
bonds, Nos. 271 to 280, inclusive...	571.00
	<hr/>
	\$25,330.85

[From the Expert's Report.]

"On the general ledger there is an account, entitled 'Surplus Reserve,' the balance of which, amounting to \$11,466.77, is held up among the Board's assets. It consists of balances of charges made in the books against the city under a system or method inaugurated by the late secretary (Mr. Meeker), and simply represents money the city has refused, and is not expected ever to pay. For that reason I would recommend that the amount be written off and the account closed. It is misleading to call it an asset, for it has no value whatever."

The following resolution was adopted at a meeting of the Finance committee held July 23, 1890:

*Resolved*, That the account carried and entitled "Surplus Reserve," amounting to \$11,466.77, be written off and the account closed up.

SECURITIES HELD IN THE SINKING FUND OF THE  
AQUEDUCT BOARD—JANUARY 1, 1891.

Authorized by Act approved	Year of Issue	Loan known as	Year Due	Rate of Int.	Rate of Sinking Fund	Amount
April 8, '75...	1875	Water..	May 1, 1905...	7	.....	\$50,000 00
April 8, '75...	1875	Water..	May 1, 1905...	7	.....	6,000 00
April 21, '76...	1876	Water..	Aug. 1, 1906..	7	.....	50,000 00
Mar. 26, '73...	1875	Water...	Feb. 1, 1892...	7	.....	40,000 00
Mar. 6, '84...	1884	Water...	Oct. 1, 1914...	4	3	20,000 00
Mar. 6, '84...	1885	Water...	Nov. 1, 1915...	4½	3	15,000 00
Mar. 6, '84...	1886	Water...	Aug. 1, 1916...	4	3	12,000 00
Mar. 6, '84...	1887	Water...	Apr. 1, 1917...	4	3	15,000 00
Mar. 26, '73...	1873	C'y Impt	Mar. 15, 1893..	7	.....	10,000 00
						218,000 00
	1890	Tem. L'n	June 17, 1891..	4½	...	50,000 00

Cash in Bank..... 2,724 48

\$270,724 48

STATISTICS.

The following is a comparative statement of the pumping at the Belleville Water Works for 1888-9 and '90:

No. of gallons pumped in 1890 .....	5,571,830,776
Increase over 1889 .....	432,706,300
Increase in 1889 over 1888 .....	136,648,220
Daily average for 1890 .....	15,265,290
“ “ 1889 .....	14,079,793
“ “ 1888 .....	13,531,356
Average No. gallons pumped in July, 1890...	20,390,684

Increase over highest month in 1889.....	3,595,240
“ in 1889 over 1888.....	763,964
Lowest daily average February, 1890.....	12,574,933
Increase over lowest month in 1889.....	513,783
“ in 1889 over 1888.....	763,964

Re-pumped at the High Service Pumping Station, Clifton avenue, year ending November 30, 1890 :

No. of gallons re-pumped.....	2,025,427,316
Increase over last year.....	175,124,364
Daily average for the year.....	5,549,116
Increase over last year.....	479,793
Highest daily average in July .....	7,485,003
Increase over last year.....	920,035
Lowest daily average in February.....	4,513,162
Increase over last year.....	217,726

Coal consumed in 1889 and 1890 :

	1889	1890
At Belleville.....	7,748 <sup>1235</sup> / <sub>2210</sub> tons.	8,226 <sup>598</sup> / <sub>2210</sub> tons.
At Clifton avenue.....	2,291 <sup>1577</sup> / <sub>2210</sub> tons.	2,549 <sup>1590</sup> / <sub>2210</sub> tons.

New pipe laid in 1890 :

No. of feet of pipe laid, 31,833, or.....	6 <sup>153</sup> / <sub>230</sub> miles.
No. of miles of pipe now laid.....	182 <sup>1503</sup> / <sub>230</sub> “

Number of taps made during the year, 1,733, of which 970 were on the High Service and 763 on the Low Service, making a total of 9,292 on the High Service and 13,973 on the Low Service, and a total for the city of 23,265.

## No. of Taps made since 1880.

1881.... 809	1886....1203
1882.... 774	1887....1299
1883.... 916	1888....1444
1884....1047	1889....1678
1885....1269	1890....1733
<hr/>	
Total.....	12,172

## AQUEDUCT BOARD.

The fiscal year of the Newark Aqueduct Board commences December 1st, and ends November 30th of the following year.

After the annual report for the year 1889 had been made, I was verbally informed that an employee had taken money belonging to the Board, that the theft had been discovered and the money refunded. At my request the statement was reduced to writing. After a careful examination of this statement I saw that a sum of money equal to that taken from the funds of the Board had been promptly paid to the treasurer of the Board as soon as the loss had been discovered, and that the payment was made by a person who was not legally bound so to do, for he had not been benefited one cent by the money abstracted.

I also saw that no further loss could occur until the metered water bills were paid again, which would be in February, 1890, and that I had but the evidence of one reliable witness upon which I could depend in the coming investigation.

My time, night and day, was required until the close

of the year in writing my annual message, and in printing and reading proof of that document, so that it might be ready for the Common Council at its organization in 1890. This message requires reports for the year from all the city departments, and all these reports must be obtained in December.

The closing work of the Common Council for the year requiring three meetings in a month, rendered it necessary for me to work eighteen or twenty hours out of the twenty-four, and I was convinced that for the time I had enough to do without starting an investigation without having first considered the methods by which such investigation should be conducted. I was well aware of what would be the popular way for me to have taken, which would have been to suspend some, dismiss others, arrest one or more, and throw discredit on the whole aqueduct department, claiming for myself the distinction of being "the only honest man in the Board." But I know that with many men their character is their stock in trade, and I know that when some of those who gather news approach these men and say, "I am short; lend me two, three, five or ten dollars," they usually get it, for they fear that some one who has a font of type, a keg of printers' ink, a roll of blank paper, and an old printing press, will start his mud thrower, and print and distribute any scandalous story or falsehood that is furnished by these news-gatherers, and if the innocent sufferer goes to the editor for an explanation, he is informed that it was only intended as "a fake."

The Common Council for 1890 organized January 7th, and met to hear the announcement of the committees January 10th. On the following day, January 11th, I left the city, that I might not be interrupted while devising a plan

by which the charges in my possession against the Aqueduct Board and employees could be investigated. On the 16th of January I returned to the city with a well considered plan settled upon for such investigation. On Sunday, January 18th, I was informed that the cashier of the Aqueduct Board had embezzled \$2,661.95, and that the money had been returned, and the Finance Committee of the Aqueduct Board had been informed of the abstraction and also of the restitution of the money. So it will be seen that in a board of seven, I was the fourth member to be informed of the truth of the charges, which I expected to be obliged to substantiate by an investigation.

This proved to be one of the strangest cases on record. There was no conspiracy to defraud the city out of a cent by those who discovered the shortage. They insisted that the books should be corrected, and the money should be returned to the treasury. It was discovered that the cashier had been in the habit of advancing money for the payment of salaries before they were due. This was a bad practice, and it was stopped by order. But the Common Council, at the close of each month, passes a resolution "That —— dollars be appropriated to the City Treasurer to reimburse him for money advanced to the street or some other department during the month of ——."

Changes were made in the office, and Isaac A. Lewis, Esq., who had been employed as expert accountant by the city in other cases, was engaged to examine the books of the Aqueduct Board from the year 1887 to date, and subsequently from 1884 to 1887, with directions from the Finance Committee, "That if any irregularities were found, to at once report them to the president of the Board." The intention was that the president would promptly in-

form the Finance Committee,<sup>7</sup> which was done from time to time, but these reports were not given to the public until the examination was completed, for the truth, in many cases, when but half told amounts to a lie. As I was out of the city on important city business on one occasion, in an examination before the Grand Jury, the expert gave the facts in the case to that body. The report of the expert was afterwards given to me, and by me within a few hours to the Finance Committee of the Aqueduct Board, and at the proper time by the Board to the public.

For months the sensational press had kept up the cry, "indict the Mayor." They had rarely allowed an edition of their papers to go to press unless it contained some coarse, virulent or slanderous article, assailing the Mayor, and the edition, when printed, was distributed, not only in the city, where the Mayor was known, but in the surrounding country and distant places where he was not personally known.

The freedom of the press must not be abridged, but those who do not know the difference between LIBERTY and LICENSE ought not to be in charge of the press.

Relying upon the fact that since the year 1848 I have been known in this city and vicinity as a teacher, I have never appeared in the public press with a card of denial or of explanation. While deeply regretting that our colleges and universities turn out so many educated blackguards, I am not prepared to say that education is a failure, for I am still the unfaltering friend of schools, good enough for the rich, and none too good for the poor.

The incendiary who fires a house at the midnight hour, if the inmates escape with nothing but what is on the person at the time, has done a manly act in comparison with



the creature that wantonly assails and attempts to destroy the character of innocent people, through the instrumentality of the press. In the first case the individual can, by making the proper exertion, replace his house and property; but when the character is once gone, who can restore it? Print a lie and give it six hours start, and the truth can never overtake it.

The examination by the expert resulted in a complete vindication of the Mayor, and coming from a disinterested source it is highly appreciated. No one more deeply appreciates a friendly act or a kind word than the Mayor.

Was there ever a case known where a Newark editor voluntarily acknowledged he had made a mistake, and was manly enough to say he would do all in his power to undo the wrong? The Grand Jury of Essex County was in session when the expert's examination was completed, and the result of his work was laid before that Grand Jury, and the second Grand Jury of Essex County has come and gone, and I have not been indicted, nor have I ever had any fears of indictment by either of those Grand Juries, or by any other Grand Jury for any of my official or unofficial acts.

The Aqueduct Board is composed of seven members. Two members, one from each of the two great political parties of the day, are elected each year, and are to serve three years. The Mayor is elected to serve two years, and is *ex-officio* a member of the Board. When president of the Board he appoints the committees. The principal committees are the Finance, Executive and Auditing. All of the business of the Aqueduct Board requiring an expenditure of \$500 and over is brought before the full Board. The minority is represented in the Finance and Executive Com-

mittees, while the Auditing Committee is composed of three members, appointed by the president of the Board from the minority, and the directions to that committee from the president has been for the committee not to audit a bill if it was wrong.

#### POLES IN THE STREET.

In the early part of the year I took a decided stand against the erection of poles for electric lighting, telegraph or telephone purposes, without permission from the proper authorities, and the Street Commissioner, and Chief of Police were requested to require any parties engaged in erecting poles on the sidewalks to show a written permit from the Street Department granting such permission, or at once "to request a stay of proceedings." When such request has not been granted, and the poles have been erected, a mulatto employed in the Street Department "applies an injunction with his ax," and in three minutes, the question over which the Court of Chancery would ponder three years is settled, and settled in favor of the city's chartered right to own and control the streets of Newark.

In former years, when the property owners asked for permission to see the permit, if he was noticed at all it was by some one not raising his eyes from his work, jerking his thumb over his shoulder and saying, "the foreman out out there has got it," and the pole would go up and the wire would be stretched without permission from the property owner or the city, and in total disregard of the law. This method of procedure was tried on the Chief of Police. I have not heard from him, but I have from the company, and they say it was a failure.

The Chief stood by and saw a citizen cut down a long, new and handsome pole. Why? No permit. Twenty-four hours later he stood by and saw an inferior pole placed in the same spot. Why? The company was armed with a permit allowing them to remove a decayed and dangerous pole that supported the fire alarm and police telephone wires, and replace it with a sound, safe and substantial pole, as provided for by the city ordinance.

That the telegraph and telephone wires must go underground, no one at all acquainted with the dangerous condition of the streets, questions, and I shall welcome the day when it is accomplished.

That the wires will not be put underground until human lives have been sacrificed, I am certain. Wires are now swinging in the breezes that will come in contact with live wires when the stormy winds of winter arrive, and when the fire bell is heard in the hours of night the prudent house-holder in the shortest possible time should ascertain if the alarm is not given for his own home, for the city will be burned if parties are to be permitted to continue stringing wires in the manner now in vogue in this city.

The fire alarm and police telephone wires are supposed to be safe, as they are by ordinance entitled to be placed on the top arm of the poles, and yet the fire alarm instruments have been burned out and destroyed at various places during the year 1890, and the same old story is reported of no one responsible and no one to blame. No one should find fault with anything unless he is able to suggest something better to take its place.

The first of my recommendations would be the appointment of an expert electrician, to take charge of the wires now strung in the city, and those proposed to be strung in

the future, and his services should be paid for by the city, the party directly interested.

The second would be the removal of the Western Union Telegraph Company's poles and wires from Market street, except those required for the local business of the city, to the line of the Waverly & New York Railroad, across the meadows.

The third would be to cause the telephone company to remove their central office or distributing point from the corner of Broad and Market streets to some more secluded portion of the city. It would save an immense amount of profanity. It is now too convenient for parties to call and swear about the miserable service which the company gives the city. The claims made by this company are audacious. The Police Department was delayed nearly nine months from the use of the Municipal Signal System by their refusal to furnish the telephones required for less than twenty dollars per phone per year, while Boston pays fifteen dollars, and Chicago ten dollars for the same. While the Police Department was waiting for the telephones, the company coolly announced that if the Mayor and Common Council would give them the right to go through the streets of Newark, and tear up the pavements at will and lay underground conduits, they would *consider* the question of giving the city the use of the police telephones at fifteen dollars per year, but would not agree to do so in writing.

A telephone pole stands on the Market ground. The Common Council, in October, 1889, passed a resolution unanimously requesting the company to remove that pole, which stood there without permission from any source. The only attention paid to the request was to attach two

cables containing 100 wires each, incased in lead pipe, each weighing seven and a half pounds to the foot, to the pole, and suspend these cables across the Market grounds.

After the resolutions had passed the Council, I called on the officers of the telephone company and requested them to remove the pole, and not wait to have it removed by seeming compulsion. As no attention was paid to this request, nine days after the passage of the resolution, I reluctantly signed it. This action on the part of the city was known to the telephone authorities, but no attention was paid to it by those people. Some six weeks later, with the concurrence of the chairman of the Market Committee, Alderman Richard A. Price, the Street Commissioner was ordered to remove the pole, which he promised to do on a certain day, but he failed to keep his promise. The pole, with its enormous weight, was cut by my direction, and only from a desire not to injure private, as well as public property, would have come to the ground. The Chancellor issued a temporary injunction against the city, restraining the city from further proceedings at the time. The City Counsel prepared his papers, and was ready for the argument for the removal of the injunction for months, but by request delayed proceedings. The telephone people were desirous that the wires should remain as they were temporarily, and I named as the sum to be paid for such temporary use, the precise amount they had unjustly taken from the city for the police telephones, viz., \$500 per year.

They agreed to this, and the Common Council passed a resolution, in good faith, instructing the City Counsel to discontinue proceedings on the temporary injunction case, when the telephone people signed the agreement. City Counsel Coult prepared an agreement which the company

refused to sign, unless the city would agree to let the pole remain until the city provided another place for the pole, or gave them the right to go underground with their wires.

The company has since signed a paper agreeing to pay \$500 yearly for the temporary use of the pole, and "all is quiet on the Passaic," as they have also agreed to ask permission to remove defective, unsound, small or short poles when necessary.

The people of the city of Newark are not yet prepared to surrender the streets to the telephone company, and I warn them to beware.

"The law of self-preservation is the first law of nature." It may become necessary for the city to remove the fire alarm and police telephone wires from their present position on the "Companies" poles, and place them on poles belonging to the city, and then following the example set in New York, clear every one of the companies' poles and overhead wires from the city.

When the authorities start on this work bluster and threats will be of no more avail in Newark than they were in New York.

#### PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The report of the City Superintendent of Public Schools will show that the schools have had a prosperous year, and to use his words, "the attendance was excellent," and says:

"I can speak in commendation of the care of the school property by the School Board, and those in special charge of the school buildings."

Many changes were made in the interior arrangements of the school buildings, which have greatly benefited them



in the direction of better lighting, ventilating and heating of the class-rooms, and also in the arrangement of the furniture, while the means of egress and ingress have received much attention.

And adds : "The new buildings recently erected in the Sixth and Eighth wards are well filled ; the Thirteenth avenue school is crowded, and the house should be completed at once according to original plan.

The Superintendent also speaks of the results of the Compulsory School Law, in the following language :

"The Compulsory School Law is being enforced, with a good degree of success. Under the head of statistics, the results of the law will be found.

"In my opinion, in a comparatively short time truancy will be driven out of our schools, both day and evening. It is practically out of the day schools now. The streets will be cleared of vagrants, and the number of children illegally employed in shops and factories will be greatly reduced, if not entirely removed. The law should be quietly, firmly and persistently enforced, and the good results will be certain in the end."

There is a class in our city that have pleasant anticipations for the summer vacations. They expect to go with their parents "to the mountains" or "to the Springs" or "to the seashore" or "the country," where they, with their parents, will have a "picnic" for nine weeks every year, with plenty of vocal and instrumental music, in fact, they are, to the youthful mind, to enjoy a foretaste of the joys of heaven, of which their mothers have so often spoken, and which has been the theme of the discourse of their minister on so many occasions, all (except the streets paved with gold) to be realized on earth for a short time, or as



they so often hear of heaven as that place of "rest for the weary," and sing of "sweet fields arrayed in living green,"—where else but in the country could they get a glimpse of "that beautiful land," and obtain that rest which they require in order to fit them for the coming term at school. But it should be remembered that there is a class of children that must remain in the city during the summer, and the Board of Education has made some arrangements for their care, which would be commendable if it did nothing more than provide a place where the children could be sheltered from the rays of the sun. The Superintendent speaks of this effort in the following strain :

"The summer schools have become an important part of our school system. They are very popular, and exceedingly well attended throughout the term. They meet an imperative demand among a large number of families in certain sections of the city. No work done in the school department is more satisfactory than that done in these schools."

The number of teachers employed in 1889, was

Male.....	34
Female.....	388
Total.....	422

The number employed in 1890, was

Male.....	35
Female.....	408
Total.....	443

For year ending June, 1890 :

Number of children enrolled..... 25,137

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Average enrollment.....	19,346
Average attendance.....	17,095
Number of children attending Private Schools, Census of 1890.....	8,328
No of childred between 5 and 18.....	55,527
Number of class-rooms.....	427
Seating capacity.....	22,800

The Superintendent will present his annual report to the Board of Education at its organization, copies of which will be furnished to your Honorable Body, and I would request an attentive perusal of his report concerning the evening school, the evening drawing school, the advanced evening school, the Technical School and the Newark Public Free Library.

Cost of the Public Schools for 1890 :

To amount received from State appropriation..	\$ 12,910.25
“ “ “ “ Tax Ordinance.....	115,700.00
“ “ “ “ Two Mill Tax.....	312,061.27
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$440,671.52

By amount paid for support of public schools, \$437,183.05

CITY HOME.

The whole number of boys enrolled at the City Home since its organization in June, 1874, is 802 ; number of girls, 157 ; total, 959.

The number of children on the roll at the close of the year 1889 was 216, an increase of 40 from 1888.

The present number on the roll, January 1, 1891, is 271.

This increase is due in part to the enforcement of the Child Labor Law of the State of New Jersey, and the prompt attention given to cases of truancy, from the parochial as well as the public schools, by the Truant Officer, assisted by the Police Department. This care has resulted in the greatest average attendance ever attained in our schools, and all school officers and teachers are pleased with what has been accomplished during the past two years.

The amount appropriated by tax ordinance for the maintenance of the Home in 1889 was \$24,000. The same amount was raised by ordinance in 1890, and a further sum of \$5,000 was appropriated from the Contingent fund to meet the increased expense of maintaining ninety-five additional children, as compared with the number in 1888. It should be remembered that these children are not sent to the City Home because they are angels in embryo, and it is desirable to make a note of the day of the month when their wings begin to sprout, but, on the contrary, that they are packages, in many cases, of original sin, transmitted through generations, and increased in virulence by age and neglect, yet not wholly vile, for when the spark of goodness in their nature is cultivated, and they see and realize that there is a better way, and that they can and will do right, if given a chance, it is a great satisfaction to all concerned in the management of the Home to know that it is a daily occurrence for the paroled boys and girls, by letter or in person, to inform the Superintendent of their success in life, or to ask his advice in their times of adversity. Boys when thrown out of employment have been known to walk from thirty to fifty miles to reach the City Home—the only real home they ever had—to seek temporary shelter until the Superintendent could find a suitable place for their employment.

What better evidence can be given of a genuine desire to do right in future, than that offered by boys and girls from sixteen to twenty years of age, and entitled to parole, when they say, "Mr. Harrison, I do not wish to go back to the city where my former associates will be sure to find me, for I fear that their influence may be too great for me at present, and I shall be drawn back into my former way of living; get me a place in the country."

I have no words at my command sufficiently strong to express my disapproval and condemnation of the conduct of some parents who, when their children are entitled to be paroled by the rules of the Board, insist upon bringing them back to the city and placing them again where the temptations are the same as before they were sent to the Home. If one of these children should go back to his old ways, the press takes the opportunity, after rehearsing the bad facts of the culprit, to add—"a former inmate of the City Home."

The center building and right wing of the City Home is built, and it will be necessary to complete the building this year by erecting the left wing, as more room must be provided, as some of the boys now sleep on beds placed in the halls.

Before the close of 1891 it is expected that a railroad will be built across the City Home property, that will afford facilities for delivering building material on the grounds.

After an experience as a teacher of youth for thirty-eight years, I unhesitatingly say that a great and good work is accomplished for the benefit of both city and state by maintaining the City Home at Verona.

The original purchase of land for the City Home was a narrow strip, 416 feet wide and 6,000 in length, containing 54.27 acres.

To obtain a supply of pure water by gravity, a tract of land on the south side of the original purchase, 265½ feet wide and 1,412 feet in length, containing 8.58 acres, was purchased in 1885.

A tract of land on the north side of the grounds, 392 feet wide and 1,630 feet in length, containing 14.63 acres, was purchased in 1890. Amount required for the Caldwell railroad, 1.62 acres.

In the past year from thirty to fifty mothers from all portions of the city have called at my office to ask the same question, "What shall I do with my boy? He will not work. He did not like to go to school, and so I let him stay at home and found him work in a shop, but he would stay at his work but a short time, and when he would come home on a Saturday night with no money, saying the boss was short and would not be able to pay for a week or two. I would find after a time that the boy had not been at work for ten or fifteen days. I have tried him at many kinds of work, but he will not work. When asked for a reason for leaving he will say, 'I didn't like the job, or the other boys teased me, or the boss was too sassy,' and now he stays out nights and does not come home sometimes for a week."

The boy is recorded at school as having left to go to work. The Truant Officer cannot follow up such cases. They are not in the shops where the Labor Inspector would find and discharge them from the shop if under age, and make a note of their cases for the Truant Officer to see that they are returned to school.

When a man says, "The world owes me a living and I am going to have it," I inwardly say, "Yes, but you must work for it, and so far as I am concerned, you shall."

If society can do nothing better, let the treadmill be

started for such people as will not work, and let these boys who, if permitted to have their own way, will soon be enlisted in the Great Army of Tramps, be sent to the mill and taught that he who would eat must work.

#### CITY HOSPITAL.

No report.

Amount appropriated by tax ordinance, \$24,000.

[Extract from Message to the Common Council in January, 1886.]

“Enough money should be appropriated this year to give the hospital a decent support, or else the attempt to establish a City Hospital should be abandoned.”

The Common Council at the meeting appropriated \$5,000 from the grab-bag January 2, 1891, to enable the trustees of the Newark City Hospital to pay the deficiency in the maintenance account of the hospital in 1890.

#### THE POLICE.

Under the restriction of one per cent. tax for municipal purposes upon the total valuation of property in the city, the police department is entitled to two and one-half mills, or one-fourth of the municipal tax.

The appropriation to the department for the year 1890 was \$253,580. The number of persons employed in this department in 1889, was 242. The number employed in 1890 was 256, an increase of fourteen men during the year. But this increase in men was not the only increase in the efficiency of the department. A contract was made with the Municipal Signal Company, of Boston, Mass., July 25,

1889. for 100 signal boxes, with poles and wires and apparatus complete, for \$19,489, but the system did not go into operation until February 1, 1890, when it commenced to perform a part of its designed work. The local telephone company in Boston supply the Police Department with telephones for their boxes for a yearly rent of fifteen dollars each, while our local telephone company demanded for the same instrument a yearly rental of twenty dollars, and it was not until August, 1890, that with my knowledge and assent, that the city unwillingly submitted to the extortion.

I think the telephone company made a mistake. Companies constantly desiring privileges, as with men, should, if they desire to have friends, act friendly. The company afterwards made partial restitution, and returned \$500 for the temporary right to retain and use the pole standing on the Market grounds.

Instead of 100 boxes, a perfect system of 250 or more boxes should be put in use in our city at once, but no more extortion should be attempted.

These signal boxes are the policemen's friends. By them :

1st. They can show their whereabouts at any hour while on duty.

2d. They can call the ambulance.

3d. They can call the reserves.

4th. They can call the patrol wagon.

5th. Three or more men can signal from the same box.

6th. They can hold a conversation with the officers in charge at the precinct to which they belong.

All the *calls* are recorded automatically at the police precinct station, and by an ingenious arrangement the pre-



cise time is automatically stamped on the ribbon of paper when the call is received, and when a person comes to the office and says, "where were the police last night at such an hour, they never come in my neighborhood," they are confronted with the record that the patrolman was at Box No. — at such an hour, and Box No. — at such a time and must have been at the point indicated by the complainant five or ten minutes before, on his way from one box to the other ; it not only clears the officer, but it confounds the complainant.

If one patrolman should be so foolish as to attempt to pull the box for another he would run a great risk, as the officer at the desk, when a "No. One" report comes in, has but to touch a switch and the bell is sounded in the box, and the officer is asked to give his name, and he gives the name of "Esau," but with the voice of "Jacob," both patrolmen would be sure to be mustered out of service, and neither receive the "blessing."

All the patrolmen when on duty, night or day, can be notified from the station house of anything requiring their immediate attention. Without impairing the service in any way, the officer at the desk sets the switch, and when the door of the required box is opened, the circuit, which was broken before, is completed, and the electric bell in the box rings automatically, informing the patrolman that he should "apply for orders."

The police force is increasing in efficiency each year, and the Commissioners must continue to discharge the duties of their office, and not be controlled by politicians, who will demoralize the force if they are permitted to put their particular friends in, as they demand, "a sinecure office," the principal labor of which would be, if they had their say,

for their friends "to sign their names" every four weeks and draw a month's salary in advance thirteen times a year.

The Fourth Precinct Station House, at the junction of Springfield and Fifteenth avenues, was occupied for police purposes April 1, 1890. Rent of former inadequate quarters, \$500 per year.

A plot of ground 100 x 100 feet in Van Buren street has been purchased by the Board of Police Commissioners, for a site for a police station house in the Third precinct.

Plans and specifications are now being prepared for the new building, which will be submitted to your Honorable Body for approval in the early part of the year 1891.

#### FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Under the one per cent. limit for municipal purposes the Fire Department is entitled to one and one-half mills, or fifteen dollars out of every hundred dollars.

The amount appropriated by the tax ordinance in 1890 was \$152,148.

The whole number in the paid department in 1889 was 135. The present number, January 1, 1891, 148, an increase of 13 from 1889.

While all connected with the department approve of my recommendation for the purchase of a site for a truck house on the high ground in the Fifth ward, the lots for that purpose have not yet been secured, and Truck No. 1, located on Broad street, must still respond to all alarms east of the railroad.

#### THE POPULATION OF NEWARK.

What will be the population of Newark in 1890? I was

asked this question frequently in the first half of the year 1890. Knowing the census was to be taken some time in the year by authority of the United States, as provided for by the Constitution, and, as "Jersey never brags," I intended to give an answer that would be substantiated by the United States returns, and my answer was that Newark had between 185,000 and 200,000 inhabitants.

When the report was made semi-officially that Newark had a population of 181,220, I knew it was true, and that she had some thousands more, and that I found was the general belief. Health statistics are made up on the basis of the number of people within the limits of certain districts. It was, therefore, a matter that concerned the welfare of the city of Newark, whether in addition to the number of people injured on the lines of the railroads in the city and leading into the city, and brought here for treatment in the hospitals, and resulting in death, the basis of the death rate in our city should be 180,000 or 200,000, and every man who owned property in our city had a direct interest in protecting Newark's reputation as a healthy city, and as the Chief Magistrate of the city, I was determined that a truthful count of the inhabitants of Newark should be made, and I am pleased to hear the recount spoken of as Mayor Haynes' Census of Newark ; but what shall I say of a man whose conduct in every way is manifested as opposed to the interest of the city in which he lives, who advises his friends to refuse to answer the question of the enumerator of "how many and what are the names of the people living in this house." The census was taken by the clerks in the employ of the Tax Board (who were acquainted with their districts), and still under these discouragements and obstructions the results were a gain of 11,835, making the popula-

tion of Newark 193,055, and I am satisfied that Newark, January 1, 1891, has a population of over 196,000, and I base my calculation upon the number of new houses erected yearly for a number of years, and upon the fact that the houses when built are occupied.

## NEW BUILDINGS.

The following table shows the number of new buildings erected during the past ten years :

Year.	Frame.	Brick.	Total.	Dwellings.
1881	232	155	387	291
1882	470	159	629	480
1883	537	181	718	600
1884	599	259	858	696
1885	809	220	1029	861
1886	722	223	945	756
1887	916	252	1168	865
1888	1060	313	1373	1090
1889	1251	290	1541	1281
1890	1203	351	1554	1238
Total.....	7799	2403	10202	8158

I would again call your attention to my recommendation made for so many years, with regard to the extension of the "fire limits," and will quote from the report of the Superintendent of Buildings : " \* \* \* \* I would again urge the necessity of extending the fire limits. This should have been done ten years ago, as in that time a large wooden city has been built."

## PUBLIC LIGHTING.

The contracts between the city and gas companies expire December 1, 1891.

The number of lamps furnished by the Newark Gas Light Company is 2,218.

The number of lamps furnished by the Citizens' Gas Light Company is 1,165.

The price paid per lamp to the Newark Gas Light Company per year, burning 3,300 hours, is \$19.

The price paid per lamp to the Citizens' Gas Light Company, for the same number of hours per year, is \$20.

The number of electric arc lights of 2,000 candle-power, furnished by the

Newark Electric Light Company is.....280

By the Schuyler Company..... 71

By the Thomson-Houston Electric Light Co.. 67

The city pays a uniform price, 40 cents per lamp, to each of these companies for lamps burning from dusk to daylight, for every night in the year.

When the consent of the Common Council was obtained by the Street Electric Railroad Companies to use the streets for their purposes, one of the inducements which was offered was that the streets would be illuminated at night by electric lights placed on every second pole in the street.

To remind the public that they have redeemed their promise, one company has suspended kerosene lamps on the poles, in order to show up their electric lights.

## MISCELLANEOUS LICENSES.

I would respectfully call the attention of your Honorable Body to the importance which the Miscellaneous License Department has assumed in our city within a few years.

From "Exhibit C" it will be seen that the amount of revenue derived from this source in 1890, was \$16,862.

The amount received from meat \$2,200, meat peddlers' \$40, and venders' licenses \$3,190, should be devoted, by ordinance to the sinking fund, for the payment of the Market bonds. Amount collected in 1890, \$5,430.

The amount received from the cartmen, \$3,330, from hackmen, \$415, hack drivers, \$135, and horse cars, \$2,026, should be devoted by ordinance to keeping the streets paved with block pavement, and the parks in order. The amount collected from this source in 1890 was \$5,906.

I find that the cartmen are satisfied when they find that if one pays it is the firm determination of the authorities that all who engage in the business shall pay.

Every vehicle used in the streets should be licensed, from the gentleman's carriage to the laborer's cart, and the fees obtained should be devoted to the fund for paving and re-paving of streets.

This is not a new proposition. This license is collected in other cities. It is not paid as a tax, but as a license. I have before me now a large printed card, 14 x 18, containing a schedule of prices charged in Baltimore, which reads as follows :

One horse wagons, carts and drays, Original	\$2.50
“ “ “ “ “ Renewal	2.00

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Two horse wagons, carts and drays, Original	\$5.50
“ “ “ “ “ Renewal	5.00
Hacks, .....	Original 5.50
“ .....	Renewal 5.00
Omnibuses, .....	Original 5.50
“ .....	Renewal 5.00

#### No. of Licenses.

One horse wagons.....	7,000
Two “ “ .....	1,500
One “ carts .....	2,500
One “ drays .....	300

#### OPENING STREETS AND AVENUES.

The following named streets and avenues should be opened at once :

Komorn street, 100 feet to Magazine street.

Berlin street, 100 feet to Magazine street.

Montclair avenue, from Summer avenue to Mt. Prospect avenue.

Roseville avenue, from former city line to Bloomfield avenue.

Fourth avenue, from Bloomfield avenue to Lake street.

Belmont avenue, from Avon avenue to Clinton avenue.

Also, the question which has been agitated so long in this city, in regard to the relief of Market street, by opening Fair street, from Mulberry to Lafayette street, should be carefully considered.

These are all needed improvements, and are to be opened through unimproved property, in most cases, and the costs for such openings will never be less than in the year 1891.



I regret to say the legal expenses for opening a street for a half block are the same as for a half mile, and I have before me a paper, showing that the laying of a pipe sewer cost \$310, and the legal expenses added were \$287.67, or an increase of ninety-two per cent. on first cost.

CONTENTS OF THE GRAB BAG FOR 1890.

By amt. paid by N. Y. & N. J. Tel. Co...	\$ 279.44
“ “ Newark E. L. & P. Co....	484.28
“ “ State Railroad Taxes.....	6,417.92
“ “ Stout's Bondsmen.....	5,474.79
“ “ Newark District Tel. Co...	13.06
“ “ N. Y. & N. J. Telephone Co. rent of pole.....	500.00
“ “ For Searches.....	4,164.00
“ “ For Sundries.....	194.52
“ “ City Licenses.....	16,862.00
“ “ Centre Market Rents.....	28,153.26
“ “ District Courts.....	9,785.75
“ “ Police Courts.....	12,339.18
“ “ Licenses.....	296,395.00
	<hr/>
	\$381,063.20

FUNNY, BUT NO LAUGHING ALLOWED (ALoud).

The Board of Health in 1890 served notices on the Scavenger to cease dumping his ashes and garbage on the meadows, and as the notices were not heeded or obeyed, suits were brought against him for violation of the Health Code of the city, and said suits were won by the Board of Health. The Finance Committee of the Com-

mon Council make the contract with the City Scavenger. The noisy press became silent ; the Scavenger continued his work, and covered acres in the Tenth ward during the past summer, and not a word of complaint concerning bad odors from "garbage," deposited on the meadows has been made, nor has an editorial on the subject appeared, even in the "The Evening Nuisance."

The Board of Health has no patronage to bestow. The Common Council expended \$22,455.17 on corporation papers in 1889, and more than that sum in 1890.

#### THE STREET CARS.

The street cars are here, and they are here to stay. The old fable of the frogs that desired a king has been enacted in actual life, with the human species as performers.

One year ago the people had, as they claimed "King Log," so far as street car service was concerned, and they were not satisfied, and now "King Stork" has come or been sent in response to their prayers and petitions for relief. Life is not as safe as it was before "Rapid Transit" came. Mothers who formerly allowed their children to play in the streets, find it necessary to call the roll frequently to ascertain if any are missing ; but this care is gradually breaking up the pernicious habit of allowing children to run and play in the middle of the streets.

The Coroner has been called in a number of cases, but the electric cars are here to stay. I do not like the overhead wires, neither do I like to see the reeking horses, and the overloaded cars, that are to be seen upon the recurrence of every storm.

Speed is the *desideratum* now-a-days. If cars were run by

the Storage Battery System they would run over as many people, if propelled at the same rate of speed, as now by the overhead wire system. If rapid transit is to be what its name implies, a few plain rules must be made and observed.

1st. Passengers must be taken on and be let off only from the right hand side of the car, for who has not seen ladies confused upon leaving a car, step in front of the horses attached to a car running in the opposite direction.

2d. Stop at the crossing after passing the street. There may be a few notable exceptions to this general rule. It was formerly no uncommon occurrence for a car to be stopped three, four and five times on a single block.

3d. No passenger should be permitted to ride standing on the platform of the car. I have heard of ladies who would stand at the street corners and allow three or more cars to pass, rather than make the attempt to force their way into a street car, where the platform was loaded with men. In many cases it takes three times as long as it should take to let off passengers, on account of the crowded condition of the rear platform. How would it work to run open cars without seats to accommodate those who persist in standing on the platform when there are unoccupied seats in the cars. A few strips fastened to upright standards on the sides would protect the passenger far better than he is now, on the platform.

That intangible matter, the franchise, or the right to use the public streets for private gain, which, in the estimation of some, means much, and with others, little, was transferred by one company to another, in 189c, for a money consideration of about \$3,800,000. These franchises were gifts from the Common Council to the companies.

Before the Rapid Transit Company commenced running their cars, they valued their plant at \$500,000, while they had expended less than \$200,000.

#### THE D. L. & W. SITUATION.

The passenger depot of the Morris & Essex Railroad was formerly located on the west side of Broad street, in the Morris & Essex railroad avenue.

The passenger and freight cars for New York were drawn by horses or mules, through Broad, Park Place and Centre streets to the New Jersey Railroad & Transportation Company's line at Centre street.

When the company made their extension to the Delaware, the traffic became so great that it required the construction of an independent route to the Hudson, and the Hoboken branch or line was built, and the passenger depot was located on property east of Broad street, and the old depot on the west side of Broad street was demolished.

This road was built under great difficulties. The grade was too heavy for the engines then in use, and our townsman, Seth Boyden, "the inventor," was asked to assist the company in their difficult undertaking.

He had never built a locomotive, he said, "but he knew he could if he tried." And he did try, and his efforts accomplished such results as astonished his most sanguine friends, and more than satisfied the company; and the old locomotives, the "Morris" and the "Essex," were in existence but a few months ago. He did not patent his inventions, but every engine that is built, now uses them. A single track, of primitive make, was all that

was required in those days. Two timbers six or eight inches square were laid parallel to each other, and a band of iron, similar to a wagon tire, was spiked on top of the timbers and served in the place of our modern steel rails, weighing from 75 to 90 pounds per yard. A second track was built from Eighth avenue and Orange street to Broad street, without permission from the city, and without the pale of the law. When sidings were laid and streets crossed, the Common Council would, on a Friday night, direct the Street Commissioner to remove the illegally laid tracks. If the Street Commissioner attempted to carry out the instructions of the Common Council at eight o'clock the next morning, he would be served with an injunction from some Court forbidding the city to in any way interfere with the tracks of the Morris & Essex railroad.

If a man holds my arms while a thief goes through my pockets, I ought not to be blamed if my thoughts should occasionally wander long enough from considering the operations of the thief for me to mentally ask the question, "whose side is the man taking?"

In 1885 a suit "In ejectment" was brought against the Company by the city, asking them to show what right they had to the second track laid from Eighth avenue to Broad street. This suit was put off, from term to term, at the request of the counsel for the Company, under various and varying pretexts, until the patience of the Court was exhausted, and a day was peremptorily set for a hearing of the case.

In the meantime, the Company laid four new tracks across Spring street, they already having five, thus making nine tracks crossing a street on a single block. The Chan-

cellor decided that this was virtually confiscating the street, and granted a perpetual injunction against the use of the four tracks.

In May, 1887, the counsel for the D. L. & W. R. R., desired a conference should be arranged with the Common Council and the officers of the railroad, which was brought about, and at that conference it was agreed that certain changes should be made by the city on the line of the railroad west of Broad street, which were to be paid for by the railroad company.

On the east side of Broad street, the company were to secure for railroad purposes all the property enclosed by Broad, Cross, Spring and Division streets, remove a siding south of the passenger railroad track to New York, and the track leading to the turn-table, leaving seven tracks across Spring street. The fifth article as agreed upon with reference to changes east of Broad street, reads as follows :

“That the final completion of the changes proposed, be made with all reasonable speed and within the present year of eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, if practicable, (and as much sooner as possible), the city agreeing on its part to do whatever is necessary to aid in securing this result.”

It was the understanding that all the expense incurred by the city in executing the contract west of Broad street would be paid by the company, but there is a balance of about \$1,800, which the company has not yet paid.

The contract was signed on the 10th of May, 1887.

The city has performed her portion of the contract to the letter, complying in every respect with the spirit and intention of the thoughts expressed in writing in that contract.



On the part of the company nothing has been done east of Broad street. The same tracks still remain in Spring street, and to the human eye the situation is to-day precisely as it was when the contract was signed in 1887.

What shall be done with such people? I have heard of people with a continental reputation, and having such a respect and regard for truth that they never deal in the article.

The city should remove all the tracks that cross Spring street but the passenger car tracks, and that without further notice.

I never favored the contract of 1887. What should have been insisted upon at that time was that the company, in return for the right to use the second track from Eighth avenue to Broad street, should elevate their passenger tracks across Spring, Broad, Plane and High streets.

There would have nothing been gained by pressing the suit against the company, for the second track was a necessity.

When the city had won her case, as she certainly would have done with the old maps and the evidence which she, instead of the Company had, the city authorities would have permitted the tracks to remain and to be used by the company, for I found no one who wished to cripple or injure the railroad.

It has been said that "nothing but the unexpected ever happens."

That a heavy refrigerator car with a defective brake should have escaped, and under constantly accelerating motion come down a descent, from the Morris canal to Broad street, of 78 feet in 3,700 feet, crossing such thoroughfares as Nesbitt, Sheffield, Boyden, High, Plane, Broad



and Spring streets, the draw and bridge across the Passaic river, through Harrison, and out on the west-bound track on the meadows nearly to the Hackensack, has, as we know, already happened, but that it did not result in a fearful destruction of human life, as well as property, seems miraculous.

I should not have remained passive so long, but expecting that the company, appreciating how generously they had been treated by the Common Council, who had given them everything they desired for their road west of Broad street, would in return elevate their tracks in some places in the city and depress them in others, and thus immensely improve and benefit their own property. A feasible and comparatively inexpensive plan for removing all grade crossings on their road in this city has been indicated to the company.

Self-preservation demands that the city shall compel the company to elevate their tracks. From 6:10 in the morning till 12:33 M, fifty-seven passenger trains cross Broad street on their way to New York; and fifty-three trains cross Broad street going west within the same time.

In addition, five express trains going east, and five going west, do not stop at the Broad street station. To this number should be added about twenty regular freight trains.

If nothing else can be done, the city should limit the speed of all the company's trains while within the city limits.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

I would renew my recommendations concerning the elevation of the Central railroad tracks, in order that the Pennsylvania railroad may raise their tracks in this city.

Although the company has but just completed their new depot at Market street, they would commence the work of elevating their tracks through the city during the present year if the Central Railroad of New Jersey would raise their bridge across New Jersey Railroad avenue, and the Common Council should compel the Central to raise the bridge, in order to assist in this work, and render Mulberry and other streets safe crossings for pedestrians.

The Pennsylvania railroad officials are men who are not in the habit of holding the dime so near the eye that they cannot see the dollar, a short distance beyond.

They are now engaged in elevating their tracks in Jersey City, and will do the same in Newark, if allowed the privilege, for they intend to continue to be the leading railroad in America. It will not be pleasant for the future member of Congress from Newark to take a local road and go to Jersey City to take the car for Washington, and especially when he realizes that it was the indifference of the people he represents that allowed such a condition of affairs to be brought about.

The question has been asked of me if the city authorities would allow the sidewalk on the south side of Market street at the depot to be fenced, and accept a safe, dry, well lighted arched way under the tracks in its place, and the question is respectfully submitted to your Honorable Body for consideration and answer.

I would also renew my recommendation made to your Honorable Body in my last annual message that, for the mutual protection of Newark and East Orange, that the boundary between the two townships should be changed so that the territory between Central and Fifth avenues, that

would naturally be drained by the Fourteenth street sewer, should be annexed to Newark as a sanitary measure.

I desire that this territory should be annexed to Newark, for the owners of some of this property believe that their lands would be benefited by sewerage, and they are willing to pay for the right so to do, and while in this frame of mind they should be encouraged to come into the city limits, and assist in paying for the trunk sewer, commencing at Central avenue and ending in the Passaic, at the Clay street bridge.

I am informed that the storm water from portions of the territory lying west of Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets are now surreptitiously drained into this sewer, the cost of which was declared, September 15th, 1888, to be \$209,074.72, upon which \$86,587.30 interest had accrued, making a total of \$295,662.02 expended on this improvement. The boundary line between the townships should follow the line of some street parallel with Fourteenth street as the present line divides the lots diagonally, and has already caused some trouble as to the place where the property should be assessed.

I would renew my recommendation for the establishment of a dog pound, for the reasons assigned in previous messages. It can easily be made self-sustaining and the means for clearing our streets of worthless and dangerous dogs.

One human life is of more value than all the dogs in the city, and timid ladies and children have a right to the streets that should be regarded. For the Mayor to issue a proclamation authorizing the indiscriminate destruction of all dogs appears sanguinary, but it is a bloodless matter,

as it is not made the duty of any one to enforce the ordinance concerning unmuzzled dogs. The police are called upon to suppress crime, and should not be expected to enforce this ordinance, as it is clearly out of their line of duty.

I would again urge the enforcement of the ordinance against interfering with the contents of the receptacles placed on the walks for removal by the City Scavenger.

Parties who throw refuse on the sidewalks, or in the gutter, or in the street, should be dealt with according to the city ordinances. Those who throw refuse in the streets and then bemoan the untidy condition of the city, blaming the Street Commissioner for their own acts, would learn to respect that officer if he caused them to pay a fine or two for their hypocrisy.

I would recommend that the City Clerk be paid a fixed salary, and the duty of keeping the record of the births, deaths and marriages in the city (vital statistics) be transferred to the Board of Health, where it belongs.

The relations existing between Newark, Kearny and Harrison are very intimate, and are constantly increasing in importance. The grade of Bridge and of Front streets could be changed, and the approach to the free bridge at Bridge street greatly improved, and I would recommend that this subject be investigated and the probable cost of the improvement ascertained. The grade of Front street, from Bridge to Centre streets, could be changed at different points and improved by being straightened from Centre street to such a point as would relieve the street of the first two right angles in said street.

A responsible party has made an offer to remove the earth to any required depth (not exceeding six feet) in Front street, from Bridge street to Lombardy, including Lombardy Park, and the streets enclosing said park, and re-grade and re-pave the streets at his own expense.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH E. HAYNES,

*Mayor.*

# EXHIBITS.

## EXHIBIT A.

Detailed Statement of the Bonded Debt of the City of Newark, showing dates of Acts authorizing various Loans,  
year of issue, year due, rate of interest, amount outstanding, and amount in fund to the credit of each issue on  
December 31, 1889, and December 31, 1890.

No.	Authorized by Act Approved.	Year of Issue.	Loan Known as	Year Due.	Rate of Interest per.ct.	Rate percent Sinking Fund.	Outstanding.	Amount in Fund to the credit of each issue, Nov. 30, 1889.	Amount in Fund to the credit of each issue, Nov. 30, 1890.
1	Jan. 31, 1871..	1871	Floating Debt.....	1891	7	3	100,000 00	100,000 00	100,000 00
2	April 4, 1871..	1871	Public School.....	1891	7	.....	100,000 00	100,000 00	100,000 00
3	March 8, 1861..	1867-9	Water.....	1892	7	.....	650,000 00	.....	.....
4	Feb. 24, 1869..	1869	".....	1892	7	.....	300,000 00	.....	.....
5	March 14, 1870	1870-1	".....	1892	7	.....	500,000 00	.....	.....
6	Feb. 28, 1878..	1871-3	".....	1892	7	.....	500,000 00	.....	.....
7	March 26, 1873	1873-4	".....	1892	7	.....	500,000 00	.....	.....
8	March 20, 1860	1875	".....	1892	7	.....	40,000 00	.....	.....
9	March 8, 1872..	1872	Public School.....	1892	7	.....	200,000 00	203,311 51	204,210 70
10	March 7, 1873..	1873	City Improvement....	1893	7	.....	1,500,000 00	.....	.....
11	March 17, 1870	1873	Reform School.....	1893	7	.....	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00
12	April 7, 1875..	1875	Clinton Hill.....	1895	7	3	400,000 00	348,248 17	375,788 27
13	Feb. 22, 1866..	1866	Funded Debt.....	1896	7	3	450,000 00	450,000 00.	450,000 00
14	April 21, 1876.	1877	Water.....	1897	6	.....	100,000 00	.....	.....
15	April 17, 1875..	1875-6	".....	1905	6	.....	500,000 00	.....	.....
16	April 21, 1876.	1877	".....	1906	7	.....	50,000 00	.....	.....
17	April 21, 1876.	1878	Corporate.....	1908	6	1	700,000 00	182,677 32	197,862 50
18	April 21, 1876.	1879	Water.....	1909	5	.....	100,000 00	.....	.....
19	Feb. 18, 1879..	1879	Sewer.....	1909	6	3	180,000 00	67,755 12	75,912 69
20	Feb. 18, 1879..	1879	Street Improvement...	1909	6	3	270,000 00	101,622 59	113,858 52
21	April 21, 1876.	1880	Corporate.....	1910	5	1	500,000 00	101,268 52	110,800 03



22	April 21, 1876.	1881 ✓ Tax Arrearage .....	1891	5	.....	170,000 00	88,540 88	170,000 00
23	April 21, 1876.	1882 ✓ " .....	1892	5	.....	137,000 00	91,211 53	109,070 49
24	April 21, 1876.	1883 ✓ " .....	1893	5	.....	122,000 00	71,927 63	86,991 23
25	April 21, 1876.	1884 ✓ " .....	1894	5	.....	130,000 00	71,196 95	88,113 47
26	March 6, 1884.	1884 ✓ Water Bonds .....	1914	4	3	30,000 00	5,470 69	6,571 43
27	March 6, 1884.	1885 ✓ " .....	1915	4½	3	200,000 00	27,462 90	34,470 61
28	March 6, 1884.	1885 ✓ " .....	1915	4½	3	15,000 00	2,066 42	2,592 25
29	April 21, 1876.	1885 ✓ Tax Arrearage .....	1895	5	.....	112,000 00	56,196 11	71,912 50
30	April 20, 1885.	1885 ✓ Funded Debt .....	1895	5	6	232,000 00	118,484 58	251,037 03
31	Feb. 20, 1886.	1886 ✓ Annexation .....	1906	4	3	126,000 00	26,102 28	31,650 51
32	March 30, 1886.	1886 ✓ Street Imp'mt and Sewer	1906	4	3	500,000 00	83,668 22	102,073 43
33	March 1, 1886.	1886 ✓ City Tax .....	1906	4	3	158,000 00	31,044 04	37,887 04
34	April 21, 1876.	1886 ✓ Tax Arrearage .....	1896	4½	.....	97,000 00	66,560 99	83 487 06
35	March 6, 1884.	1886 ✓ Water Bonds .....	1916	4	3	12,000 00	1,110 57	1,511 32
36	March 23, 1886.	1887 ✓ Sewer .....	1897	4	.....	148,000 00	34,349 66	49,354 35
37	April 21, 1876.	1887 ✓ Tax Arrearage .....	1897	4½	.....	75,000 00	44,729 52	60,150 98
38	March 6, 1884.	1887 ✓ Water .....	1917	4	3	15,000 00	907 81	1,391 12
39	March 6, 1884.	1888 ✓ Water .....	1918	4½	3	20,000 00	600 00	1,222 02
40	March 26, 1886.	1888 ✓ Intercepting Sewer .....	1908	4	3	620,000 00	37,890 28	58,032 37
41	March 31, 1882.	1888 ✓ Public School .....	1891	4	.....	14,000 00	.....	.....
42	April 21, 1876.	1888 ✓ Tax Arrearage .....	1898	4	.....	61 000 00	22,642 42	41,241 35
43	March 26, 1888.	1888 ✓ Water .....	1908	4	3	20,000 00	1,000 00	1,636 69
44	April 21, 1876.	1889 ✓ Tax Arrearage .....	1899	4	.....	51,000 00	5,738 66	26,358 81
45	April 21, 1876.	1890 ✓ " .....	1900	4½	.....	28,000 00	.....	2,586 39
46	March 26, 1888.	1890 ✓ Water .....	1910	4	.....	20,000 00	.....	.....
						\$10,759,000 00	\$2,549,785 37	\$3,053,781 16
						Assessment Deficiency .....	.....	4,000 00

Temporary Loan Bonds Outstanding Dec. 31, 1890, \$723,000 00

\$3,057,781 16

# EXHIBIT B. SEWERS COMMENCED SINCE JUNE 29TH, 1886.

No.	Name of Street.	Length in Feet.	Diameter.	Date of Contract.	Assessments Confirmed.	Cost.	Outstand- ing '89.	Outstand- ing '90.
1	North 7th st.	584	18 in.	June 29, '86	June 4, '87	\$ 2,399 62	\$ 41 00	Paid up.
2	Broad st.	2897	18 in. and 15 in.	Aug. 3, '86	July 9, '87	5,383 09	612 87	\$ 228 03
3	First and Orange sts.	1760	24 x 42 and 27 x 45 in.	Sep. 1, '86	Feb. 18, '88	8,858 99	2,120 79	1,697 90
4	South Orange ave.	2400	24 in. x 42 in.	do	do	11,920 36	1,197 22	439 80
5	Hermion st.	1300	58 in.	Oct. 5, '86	do	15,665 95	7,347 62	5,859 00
6	Jefferson st.	1100	48 in.	do	do	10,039 08	6,848 75	6,309 39
7	Sheffield st.	550	15 in.	do	June 4, '87	1,333 55	37 12	37 12
8	Cutler st.	850	12 in.	Oct. 15, '86	July 9, '87	1,514 54	226 77	88 40
9	Broad st.	493	18 in.	Dec. 28, '86	Feb. 18, '88	1,202 14	180 00	180 00
10	Rose and Barclay sts.	1038	28 5/8 ft. 18 in. and 75 3/4 ft. 15 in.	Jan. 18, '87	Apr. 21, '88	2,225 80	312 41	225 25
11	Livingston st. and 17th av.	800	12 in.	Mar. 29, '87	do	1,722 45	355 11	282 11
12	Littleton ave.	327	12 in.	do	do	1,627 61	351 61	186 50
13	Bank st.	694	12 in.	do	do	1,742 91	373 50	373 50
14	South 6th st.	834	12 in.	do	Feb. 18, '88	1,612 32	428 55	231 80
15	South 7th st.	870	12 in.	do	Apr. 21, '88	1,759 70	286 45	117 95
16	First st.	675	12 in.	do	do	1,406 29	734 11	486 11
17	Vesey st.	629	12 in.	May 3, '87	do	979 30	494 50	276 13
18	Tichenor st.	910	15 in.	do	do	1,835 62	497 08	182 17
19	River and Cherry sts.	1152	8 1/2 ft. 15 in. and 22 7/8 ft. 12 in.	do	do	2,302 47	473 75	150 52
20	Alyea st.	561	15 in.	May 31, '87	do	1,570 79	282 12	165 85
21	North 6th st.	2515	20 2/3 ft. 12 in. and 48 ft. 10 in.	do	do	7,154 29	534 82	374 92
22	Fairmount ave.	553	12 in.	June 28, '87	do	1,001 13	254 06	254 06
23	Jacob st.	770	12 in.	do	do	1,436 05	156 25	62 50
24	Essex st.	674	12 in.	do	do	1,520 62	41 76	41 76
25	Bergen st.	622	12 in.	Aug. 2, '87	Mch. 12, '89	1,149 77	157 55	26 30
26	Rankin st.	724	12 in.	do	do	1,441 79	362 21	86 14
27	Clinton Hill.	5187	7 1/2 ft. 28 x 42 in. 7 1/8 ft. 18 in.	Sep. 10, '87	March 2, '89	12,874 89	3,012 05	1,592 21
28	South 9th and Jacob sts.	1610	8 1/2 ft. 15 in. and 38 1/2 ft. 12 in.	do	Aug. 13, '88	3,615 39	618 51	269 91

29	Warren st.....	578	18 in.....	do	do	2,157 05	513 75	353 75
30	Congress and Elm sts.....	672	12 in.....	do	Nov. 10, '88	1,519 31	282 33	161 25
31	Waverly pl., 18th av. and Kent st	3264	1209 ft. 28 x 42 in.....	do	March 2, '89	15,250 66	5,818 15	3,828 41
32	Clinton ave. and Alpine st .....	1437	1342 ft. 18 in. and 713 ft. 15 in.	do	do	11,111 66	3,175 68	2,366 55
33	Hamilton and Liberty sts.....	700	30 in. x 45 in. ..	do	Nov. 10, '88	1,809 27	718 18	110 00
34	Spruce, Charlton and Prince sts	2160	400 ft. 15 in. and 300 ft. 12 in.	do	do	5,414 67	1,218 50	580 00
35	Bloomfield ave.....	1400	18 in., 15 in. and 12 in. ....	Oct. 28, '87	do	3,376 51	1,030 95	847 70
36	12th ave. and South 7th st.....	1330	12 in.....	Nov. 11, '87	do	4,722 94	560 40	330 00
37	South 6th st.....	900	600 ft. 28 x 42 & 730 ft. 12 in.	Nov. 29, '87	do	1,588 90	210 00	60 00
38	14th ave. and Newton st.....	700	12 in.....	do	do	1,402 64	186 73	179 55
39	Bergen and Magnolia sts .....	1446	15 in. and 12 in.....	Dec. 27, '87	Mar. 23, '89	2,954 90	428 21	279 16
40	Riverside ave. and Gully road..	1378	18 in. and 12 in.....	do	Not Conf'm	*10,571 64	*10,571 64	*10,571 64
41	Barclay st.....	693	42 in. and 48 in.....	do	Mar. 23, '89	1,380 89	330 00	270 00
42	Fifteenth ave.....	484	12 in.....	Jan. 17, '88	do	1,281 38	212 50	70 00
43	Bruce st ..	463	12 in.....	do	do	1,105 40	288 44	233 91
44	Union st.....	643	15 in. and 12 in.....	Apl. 3, '88	do	1,785 81	942 55	419 54
45	Mt. Pleasant ave.....	2129	15 in., 12 in. and 10 in.....	May 29, '88	do	3,407 00	950 97	758 47
46	Clifton and 8th aves.....	1013	12 in.....	do	do	2,005 90	1,088 17	1,012 25
47	Mt. Pleasant ave.....	618	10 in.....	do	do	1,133 67	26 00	26 00
48	Bergen st. and Winans ave.....	1677	15 in., 12 in and 10 in.....	July 3, '88	do	3,005 75	355 28	119 48
49	State st.....	662	15 in. and 10 in.....	do	do	1,443 72	396 48	294 00
50	South 10th st.....	1112	15 in. and 10 in.....	do	do	1,951 93	946 50	100 00
51	Vesey st.....	520	10 in.....	Aug. 3, '88	June 22, '89	852 63	125 12	75 06
52	Washington st.....	807	10 in.....	do	Mar. 23, '89	1,802 58	1,014 77	103 00
53	Dickerson st.....	760	15 in. and 12 in.....	do	Oct. 26, '89	2,032 26	1,327 08	280 00
54	Mott st.....	764	15 in. and 12 in.....	Sep. 4, '88	June 22, '89	1,828 71	659 52	432 00
55	Clifton ave .....	883	12 in.....	do	do	1,747 81	1,228 29	833 89
56	Plane st.....	847	12 in.....	do	do	1,551 46	303 02	145 39
57	Nesbitt st.....	335	12 in.....	do	do	874 88	304 00	Paid up.
58	Hamilton st.....	401	15 in. and 12 in.....	do	do	1,025 11	170 00	170 00


59 Kipp and Rose sts.	944	12 in.	Oct. 25, '88	Oct. 26, '89	1,660 05	.....	1,120 55
60 Hunterdon st., 14th and 15th avs.	533	12 in.	Nov. 9, '88	do	1,105 44	.....	249 86
61 15th ave. and Bruce st.	880	12 in.	Oct. 25, '88	do	1,628 03	.....	202 32
62 Newton st.	432	10 in.	Nov. 9, '88	do	761 70	.....	108 53
63 Richards and Hawkins st.	1424	15 in. and 12 in.	Nov. 22, '88	Feb. 24, '90	2,490 25	.....	1,396 72
64 Bloomfield and Mt. Prospect avs	1152	18 in. and 10 in.	do	Mar. 29, '90	2,712 60	.....	483 98
65 Hunterdon st.	564	12 in.	Dec. 27, '88	Feb. 24, '90	1,216 84	.....	66 50
66 New st.	461	12 in.	do	Feb. 8, '90	886 53	.....	485 99
67 Cottage st.	465	12 in.	do	do	879 17	.....	99 43
68 Lock St.	449	12 in.	April 2, '89	do	1,203 78	.....	337 30
69 Second st.	641	15 in. and 12 in.	Feb. 5, '89	Mar. 29, '90	1,110 94	.....	202 39
70 Boyden st.	195	10 in.	April 2, '89	Feb. 8, '90	628 39	.....	210 12
71 Chambers st.	454	12 in.	do	Feb. 24, '90	856 58	.....	382 57
72 Fifth st.	1233	15 in. and 12 in.	do	Mar. 29, '90	2,166 71	.....	578 67
73 South Eighth st.	2388	18 in., 15 in and 12 in.	April 5, '89	do	3,377 13	.....	333 22
74 Walnut st.	776	15 in.	do	Feb. 8, '90	1,362 43	.....	293 78
75 St. Francis and Ferry sts.	1028	2 ft. 6 in. x 3 ft. 8 in., 12 in.	April 2, '89	Feb. 24, '90	2,804 05	.....	1,262 48
76 Eighth ave.	2795	12 in., 10 and 8 in.	June 4, '89	Jan. 14, '90	5,330 39	.....	2,211 80
77 South 10th st. and 12th ave.	1134	2 ft. 4 in. x 3 ft. 6 in., 18 & 15 in	do	May 24, '90	3,137 00	.....	1,696 25
78 Bergen st., Bank st. to 13th ave.	624	12 in.	June 7, '89	Mar. 29, '90	1,142 84	.....	605 62
79 Condit st.	1105	10 in. and 12 in.	do	Feb. 8, '90	1,774 96	.....	926 08
80 North Ninth st.	847	12 in.	July 30, '89	May 24, '90	2,495 15	.....	1,117 72
81 Bergen st.	544	10 in.	Oct. 15, '89	do	882 00	.....	221 06
82 South Seventh st.	629	12 in.	do	do	1,160 72	.....	112 34
83 Madison st.	467	12 in.	do	June 14, '90	735 06	.....	184 68
84 Mt. Prospect and 6th avs.	1664	18 in. and 10 in.	do	July 29, '90	3,754 78	.....	2,213 85
85 Ferry street.	2224	18 in., 15 in. and 12 in.	do	do	4,755 31	.....	1,279 89
86 Pennsylvania avenue.	2540	24, 18, 15, 12 and 10 in.	Oct. 29, '89	Nov. 1, '90	4,513 90	.....	2,432 70
87 South street.	798	15 in.	do	June 14, '90	1,535 20	.....	678 40
88 7th ave. and Webster st.	1374	15 in. and 12 in.	do	do	2,710 03	.....	1,305 10
89 Jay street.	696	12 in.	Jan. 2, '90	Nov. 1, '90	1,645 65	.....	1,543 90
90 Wallace street.	629	12 in.	Jan. 2, '90	Nov. 1, '90	1,122 87	.....	335 15
91 Adams street.	1611	12 in.	do	do	2,193 83	.....	1,077 49
92 Bruce street.	553	10 in.	do	do	814 79	.....	321 67


\$266,649 76

\$71,214 50

93	17th ave.	891	3 ft. 10 x 5 ft. 9 in. 18 & 15 in	do	.....	*4,426 80	.....
94	North Eleventh st.	927	15 in.	do	.....	*2,114 52	.....
95	Thompson street.	526	15 in. and 12 in.	Mch 4, '90	.....	*1,381 88	.....
96	Third street.	568	12 in.	do	.....	*932 88	.....
97	East Kinney street.	577	12 in.	do	.....	*776 39	.....
98	Bedford st. and Springfield ave.	404	12 in.	do	.....	*748 05	.....
99	Fourth street.	1345	15 in., 12 in. and 10 in.	do	.....	*2,185 93	.....
100	Elm street.	918	15 in. and 10 in.	do	.....	*1,470 53	.....
101	Carlisle place.	246	Double 88 in. and 111 in.	Jan. 3, '90	.....	*29,489 80	.....
102	Second street.	813	12 in.	Mch 4, '90	.....	*1,241 25	.....
103	Burnett street.	564	12 in.	June 3, '90	.....	*1,040 55	.....
104	Lafayette street.	505	2 ft. x 3 ft., and 15 in x 12 in.	do	.....	*1,205 42	.....
105	Bruden street.	342	12 in.	July 8, '90	.....	*597 67	.....
106	Fifth and Roseville aves.	1846	18 in., 15 in. and 12 in.	Jan. 2, '90	.....	*6,913 95	.....
107	Seventh and Mt. Prospect aves.	1176	15 in. and 12 in.	July 8, '90	.....	*2,185 57	.....
108	South Tenth street.	1051	15 in.	do	.....	*1,964 37	.....
109	New York ave.	481	10 in.	do	.....	*639 64	.....
110	Ninth ave.	1042	18 in. and 15 in.	do	.....	*2,637 50	.....
111	Hamburg place.	459	15 in.	do	.....	*1,122 80	.....
112	Richmond street.	677	18 in. and 10 in.	do	.....	*1,246 00	.....
113	Adams street.	331	15 in.	Sep. 2, '90	.....	*301 27	.....
114	Jefferson street.	414	12 in.	do	.....	*608 10	.....
115	Herman and Thomas streets.	1089	2 ft. 4 in x 3 ft. 6 in., 15 in. & 12 in	do	.....	*2,892 66	.....
116	Bank street	480	15 in. and 12 in.	do	.....	*1,038 00	.....
117	Elm street.	1202	15 in., 12 in and 10 in.	Nov. 7, '90	.....	*1,106 40	.....
118	Mulberry, Pennington & Dawson	2469	48x54, 42x48, 36x54, 34x51, 18	July 8, '90	.....	*9,737 14	.....
119	Thirteenth and Morris aves.	775	15 in. and 12 in.	Nov. 7, '90	.....	*930 00	.....

\$81,024 47

 All Sewers 18 inch and under are Pipe. All others are Brick.

 \*Estimated cost, which does not include Inspectors' fees, Court expenses, cost of Advertising and Commissioners' fees.

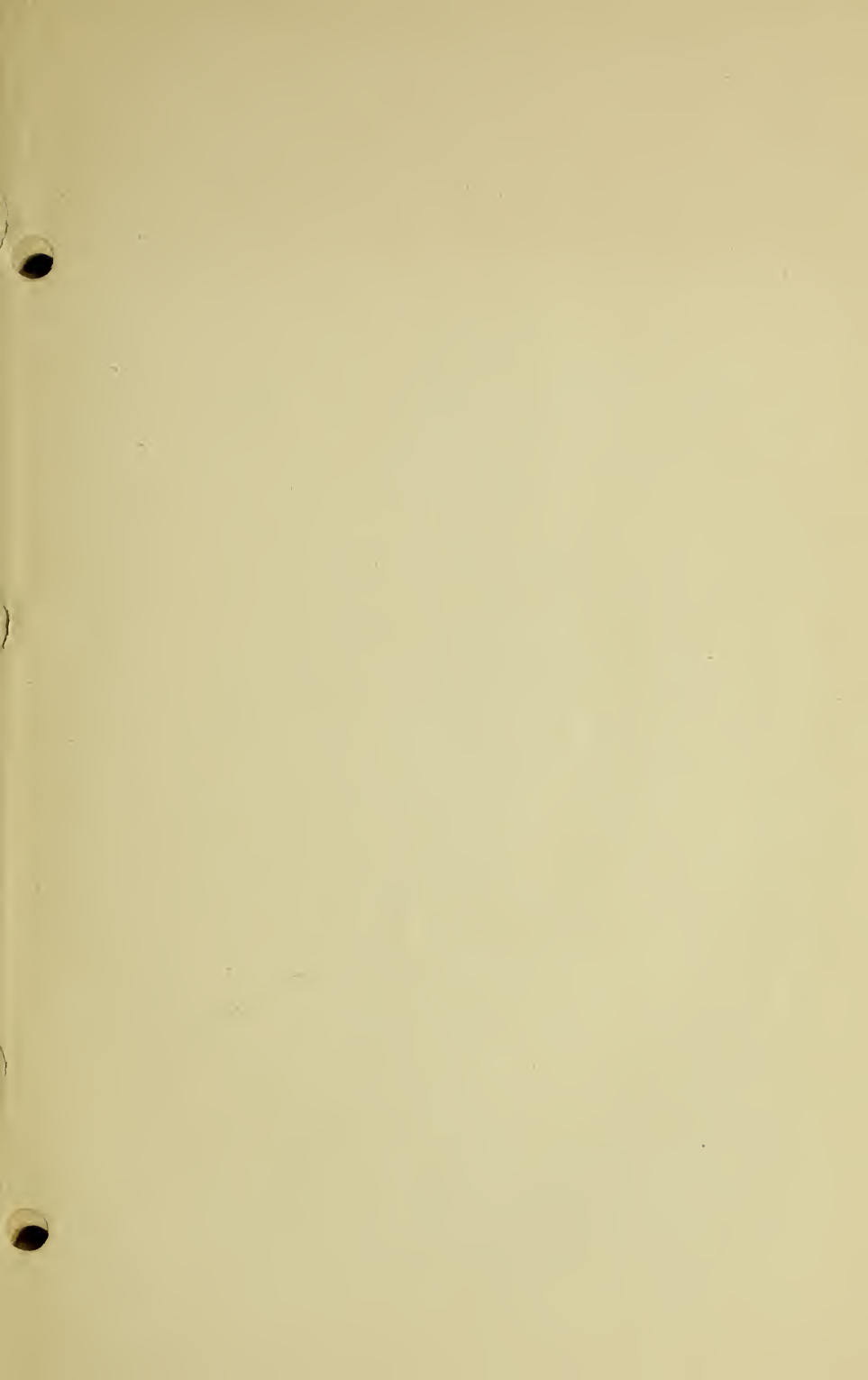


# EXHIBIT C. MISCELLANEOUS LICENSE TABLE.

These Licenses were collected by the License Inspector, John W. Chandler, and went into the "grab-bag."

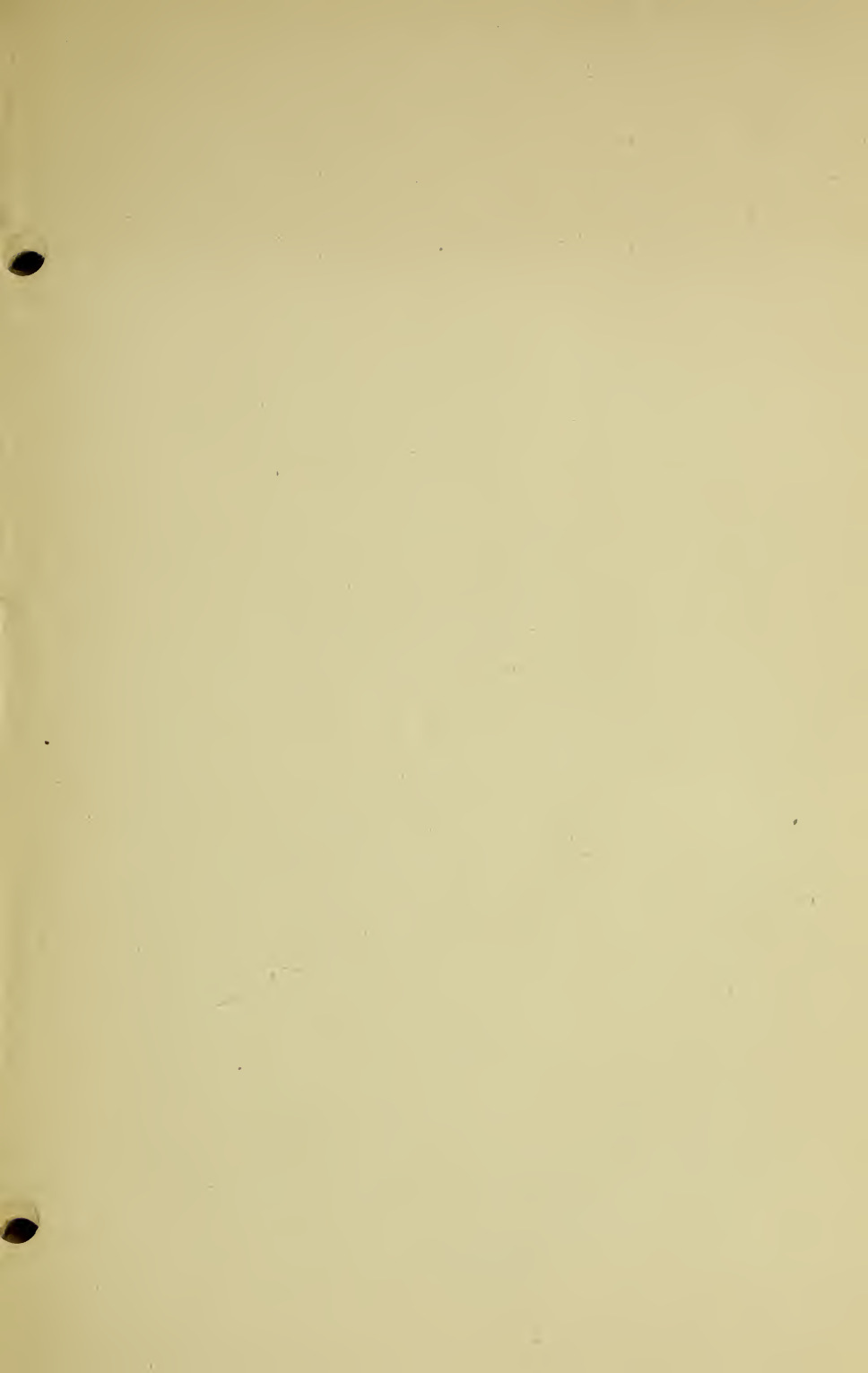
	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	Rate.	
Cartmen .....	129	203	190	201	287	465	542	666
Hackmen .....	23	40	71	77	43	62	75	83
Hack Drivers...	14	15	16	10	19	30	52	45
Venders .....	164	193	254	269	270	266	345	319
Peddlers .....	47	99	121	121	230	212	238	245
Horse Cars .....	92	89	106	99	126	135	210	241
Meat .....	224	375	305	243	430	359	382	440
Meat Peddlers..	2	3	3	5	6	4	3	2
Auctioneers...	5	9	7	11	14	11	14	14
Scavengers .....	13	14	12	15	9	10	10	10
Junk Dealers...	1	.....	26	.....	24	56	77	76
Junk Carts .....	.....	.....	3	.....	10	14	28	22
Junk Shops .....	6	4	3	11	5	16	12	11
Street Musicians	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	45	73
Organ Grinders	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	44	44	41
Pawn Brokers..	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	4	4
Bill Posters .....	4	4	5	4	4	3	2	4
Bill Boards .....	.....	.....	2	1	3	.....	1	1
Exhibitions....	\$1,021	\$1,278	\$1,437	\$1,184	\$1,352	\$1,308	\$1,355	\$1,819
Total for year,	\$6,478	\$8,545	\$9,464	\$9,093	\$11,625	\$13,257	\$15,371	\$16,862
								\$16,862 00

\* This amount is now collected by the Board of Health.











352.0749

N 423

1893

THE TENTH

Annual Message

OF

*Compliments of*  
*Joseph C. Haynes,*  
*Mayor.*

CITY OF NEWARK, N. J.

May 1st, 1893.

NEWARK, N. J.:

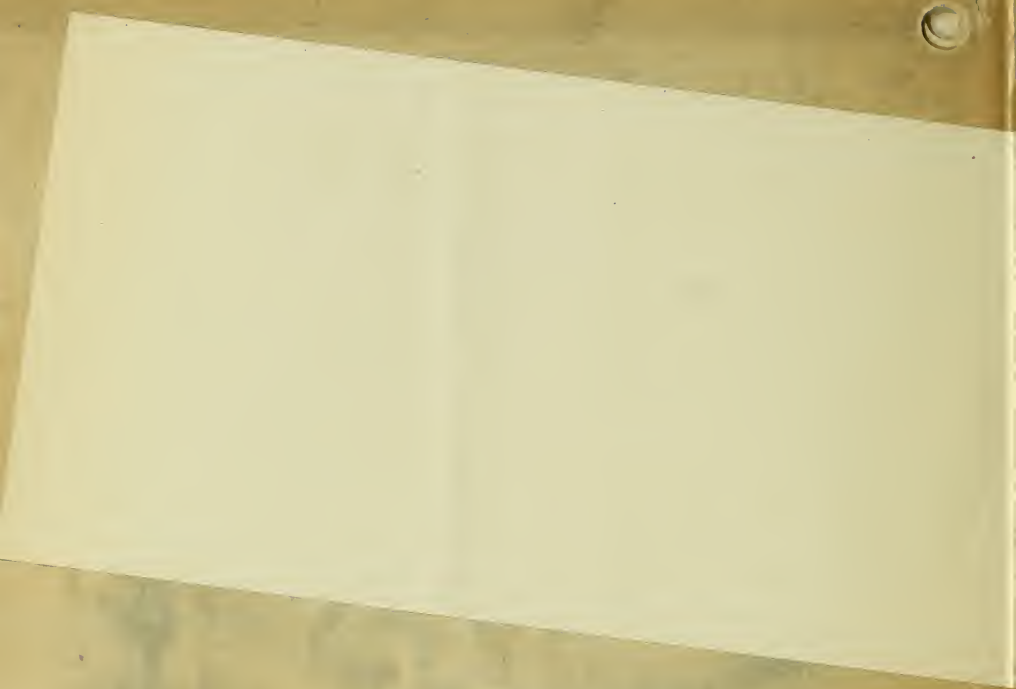
GROVER BROTHERS, PRINTERS, 843 AND 845 BROAD ST.

1893.

PROPERTY OF  
William B. Dana & Co.  
102 WILLIAM ST., N. Y.  
RECEIVED

JUN 8 1898

Not to be loaned from this  
OFFICE.



352.0749

N 423

1893

THE TENTH

Annual Message

OF

Hon. Joseph E. Haynes,

MAYOR,

—PRESENTED TO—

THE COMMON COUNCIL

—OF THE—

CITY OF NEWARK, N. J.

May 1st, 1893.

NEWARK, N. J.:

GROVER BROTHERS, PRINTERS, 843 AND 845 BROAD ST.

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352,0749

N423

1893

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LIBRARY

JUL 3 1916

# MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, }  
NEWARK, N. J., May 1st, 1893. }

*To the Honorable,*

*The Common Council of the City of Newark :*

GENTLEMEN :

In a Republic officers are elected by the people, and those officers, under law, are the servants of the people.

It is therefore right and their bounden duty to give their masters, the people, at times an account of their stewardship.

I therefore present my Tenth Annual Message to you, and through your kindness it will reach the people.

I trust that you and the people at large will read, understand, and appreciate it, as you have my Messages in former years.

## BONDED DEBT OF THE CITY.

Bonded debt, December 1, 1892 . . . \$15,091,000 00

Sinking fund, December 1, 1892 . . . 2,841,405 70

Net Debt . . . . . 12,249,594 30

20 To City of Newark 1893 3000

## BONDS ISSUED IN 1892.

Tax Arrearage, due 1902.....	\$ 33,000
Paving, due 1893.....	100,000
“ “ 1894.....	100,000
“ “ 1895.....	100,000
“ “ 1896.....	100,000
“ “ 1897.....	100,000
Public School, due 1893.....	11,000
“ “ “ 1894.....	11,000
“ “ “ 1895.....	12,000
Water “ 1922.....	20,000
Funded Debt Water, due 1922.....	2,450,000
New Water Supply, due 1922.....	4,000,000
Total.....	<u>\$7,037,000</u>

## BONDS TO BE PAID IN 1893.

Reform School issued in 1873.....	\$ 6,000 00
Tax Arrearage “ “ 1883.....	122,000 00
Public School “ “ 1891.....	13,000 00
“ “ “ “ 1892.....	11,000 00
Paving “ “ 1892.....	100,000 00
City Improvement “ 1873.....	1,500,000 00
Total.....	<u>\$1,752,000 00</u>

The city has paid seven per cent. interest on the \$1,500,000 City Improvement Bonds for twenty years. Amount of interest paid, \$2,100,000.

These bonds can be redeemed, and \$1,500,000 of thirty year four per cent. bonds, with a sinking fund of

two per cent issued in their place. This will be a gain of \$45,000 in interest yearly for thirty years.

## BONDS PAID IN 1892.

Public School, issued in 1872.....	\$200,000 00
Tax Arrearage, " 1882.....	137,000 00
Public School, " 1891.....	13,000 00
Amount.....	<u>\$350,000 00</u>

## WATER BONDS DUE IN 1892

Act of March 8, 1861, issued 1867-69.....	\$650,000
" Feb. 24, 1869, " 1869 .....	300,000
" Mar. 14, 1870, " 1870-71.. ..	500,000
" Feb. 28, 1871, " 1871-73.....	500,000
" Mar. 26, 1873, " 1873-74.....	500,000
Total.....	<u>\$2,450,000</u>

These bonds were paid, and \$2,450,000 of thirty year four per cent. bonds, with a provision for a sinking fund of two per cent., were issued to take the place of a like amount of said indebtedness. (See Exhibit A, No. 25.)

In my Annual Message to the Common Council in 1890, I recommended that efforts should be made in 1892 to refund this debt at a lower rate of interest, and also to provide for a sinking fund for its ultimate payment.

It affords me great satisfaction to state that these recommendations were followed, and the result will be a saving

in interest of \$73,500 yearly, for the ensuing thirty years.

Concerning the \$40,000—the balance of the Water Debt due in 1892—Isaac A Lewis, Esq., the expert, in his report to the Special Committee of the Common Council of the City of Newark, appointed to investigate the financial management of the Newark Aqueduct Board, presented November 28, 1887 (see page 10 of printed report), uses this language :

“There is an over issue of \$40,000 of bonds under the act of March 26, 1873, as shown on page 8, Schedule A.”

“There were four bonds, 715 to 718, of \$10,000 each, sold to the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, who already held the entire amount authorized to be issued under this act, *i. e.*, \$500,000. The sale was at ninety-seven cents on the dollar, the proceeds \$38,800. June 10, 1882, the Board re-purchased these bonds from the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, paying therefor from the funds of the Sinking Fund, the sum of \$49,960.-20, equal to a premium of twenty-four and nine-tenths per cent., the purchase having been made on the basis of an income of four per cent.”

These four bonds are now held in the Water Board Sinking Fund, and as some disposition must be made of them, I recommend that they be destroyed and the Bonded Debt be reduced \$40,000.

#### SEWERS.

From 1884 to the present time, the sewer question has caused me constant and great anxiety.

The saying, “out of sight out of mind,” is not true in this case.

THE TENTH  
ANNUAL MESSAGE

OF

Hon. Joseph E. Haines

MAYOR

Presented to the Common Council

OF THE

CITY OF NEWARK, N. J.

May 1st, 1893.

For the Financial Year, ending Dec. 31, 1892



From 1873 to 1880, \$239,025.13 was buried in the ground, out of sight, in the construction of sewers, but when the bills of costs were presented, and the final day of settlement was reached, the people were notified that they must pay for these forgotten Improvements.

The construction of sewers ceased for a time.

In 1882 the Legislature gave the City an ironclad sewer law, as the City had requested.

By this law, sewers could be made or laid, and the costs carried by temporary loans for three years.

This law was amended in 1886, and the Common Council had the right given them to issue bonds and fund the uncollected balances from sewer assessments.

Fifty-one sewers had been constructed since 1882, at a cost of \$250,730.16.

Forty-nine of these sewers cost.....	\$138,939.16
Raised by Tax Ordinance.....	11,054.92

Assessed on Property Owners.....	127,884.25
----------------------------------	------------

Balance unpaid.....	36,709.53
---------------------	-----------

Add cost of Sixth Avenue Sewer.....	68,641.40
-------------------------------------	-----------

And cost of Branch Brook Extension.	43 149.60
-------------------------------------	-----------

And the total is.....	\$148,500.53
-----------------------	--------------

From the Contingent Fund.....	500.53
-------------------------------	--------

was taken, and.....	\$148,000.00
---------------------	--------------

in ten year four per cent. bonds were issued. (See Exhibit A, No. 30.) Each City lot drained by any sewer connected with the Fourteenth Street, Sixth Avenue and Branch Brook Extension Sewers, must pay ten dollars to the sinking fund to redeem these bonds, and also the unpaid bal-



ance of \$36,709.53 is to be devoted to the same object, as fast as it is collected.

The interest on the bonds, at four per cent., amounts to \$5,920 yearly, and must be paid from these collections.

The amount in the Sinking Fund, December 1,

1887 was	\$12,333.10	1890 was	\$49,354.35
1888 "	14,573.02	1891 "	57,647.68
1889 "	34,349.66	1892 "	64,574 71

That there will be a deficit in 1897, when these bonds mature, is apparent.

Since June 29, 1886, 142 sewers have been constructed, at a total cost of \$409,627.99, on which there was uncollected, January 1, 1893, \$40,895.12.

For a full account of each sewer, see Exhibit B.

Following my suggestion, and I providing the messenger, the Comptroller, Hon. James F. Connelly, has monthly notified the delinquents of the balances due to the City, and requested a settlement at the earliest possible date.

The good result of this work is exhibited in the last column of Exhibit B, which shows the number of sewers already paid up.

It is to be regretted that all the territory naturally drained into Crystal Lake, was not annexed to Newark at the last session of the Legislature, as so many requests are made to connect with the Fourteenth Street, Seventh Avenue and Thirteenth Street Sewers.

Some of the applicants owning property on or near the line of the sewer on the west side are insolent, and claim they have the right to tap the sewer, although, by so doing, they would turn the brook from its natural bed into the sewer, and the storm water that formerly found its way

in the valley to Crystal Lake and Second River, into the Passaic at Belleville, would flow into the sewer, built in 1874 by Newark, at a cost of \$45,975.31, which is diverted into the Sixth Avenue, Third Street, Seventh Avenue Sewer and extension, built in 1883-4-5, at a cost of \$111,791.00, and connecting with the Mill Brook and Clay Street Sewer, built in 1876, at a cost of \$70,718.02, and finally into the Passaic River at Clay Street. This Intercepting Sewer is not yet all paid for, but the City has been paying seven per cent. interest on the investment for years.

Some of the applicants to tap this sewer from the west side when refused, go away sad, others are mad, but many are glad, because they know that it will hasten the time when all of the property affected, will come into the city of Newark and pay its portion of the benefits derived from sewerage, and then this property will be sold and built upon, for it is valuable for building purposes.

#### A NEW INTERCEPTING SEWER.

The time has come when the demand for sewers in the eastern section of the City must be seriously considered, and ultimately granted.

To comply with this universal demand of the people in that section of the City, "a Branch Intercepting Sewer" must be built. That there will be as unanimous a response by the property owners when the Bills are presented for payment of the cost of the Improvement, is very doubtful, and that is why the work is not yet even begun.

The City Engineer has prepared a plan, which is the best

and most feasible method of relief for that section of the City yet proposed.

This work would have been commenced years ago, but for the fact that it required time for the people to recover breath after having a load laid on their shoulders, in the shape of \$620,000 of Intercepting Sewer Bonds, issued in 1888, on which four per cent. interest, and three per cent. sinking fund must be paid until the year 1908. The Sinking Fund Commissioners held, December 1, 1891, to the credit of this fund \$67,413.67, and one year later the amount was \$102,038.45. This shows that the City can pay this debt at maturity, and can safely commence this Branch Intercepting Sewer, which it is proposed to connect with the Great Intercepting Sewer at Avenue I, and continue through Avenue I to Jabez Street, to Hamburg Place, to Berlin Street, to Avenue L, to Hawkins Street, to Horatio Street, to Manufacturers' Place, to the Plank Road, and to Lockwood Street, a distance of 12,900 feet, with a total fall of 8½ feet. Estimated cost, \$143,458.

The people in this section of the City must have relief. As a precautionary measure, the Board of Health, some years ago, caused an examination of the water in the wells to be made. The chemist reported that the water was bad and unfit for potable purposes, and the wells were condemned and closed by order of the Board.

The people then petitioned for Aqueduct water, which, when obtained and used, was turned into the cesspools, which, on account of the nature of the soil, fill up and overflow, in many cases, the property, and finally finds its way into the street. Were it not that the members of the Board of Health are but doing their duty, I should say

that their actions in some of this territory was a persecution of the people.

Buying unimproved outlying property, because it is styled cheap, when the assessments for grading, curbing, flagging, sewerage and paving are paid, in most cases will be found to be a costly delusion, attended by many inconveniences.

In the future, as in the past, I shall not oppose the building of a sewer, if the people petitioning for it are able and willing to pay for it.

#### A NEW SEWER.

The Intercepting Sewer from Belleville along the Passaic, is intended to intercept all the sewers now draining into the river, and connect with the Great Intercepting Sewer, now built, at Sandford Street.

The natural boundaries of Newark—the boundaries made by the Creator of the Universe in the Beginning, are the Passaic River and Newark Bay on the east, and the top of the Orange Mountains on the west, with room for indefinite expansion north and south between those natural boundaries.

Man may, by amendment, extend the boundaries to the Hackensack and Newark Bay on the east, and take in Harrison and Kearny.

The Townships claim the right to run their Intercepting Sewer into the Passaic, across Newark, on the same terms that are accorded to the people of Newark.

Woodside has been beseeching the Common Council for years for sewers, but as those sewers must drain into the

Passaic, they have been refused, and there is but one sewer draining into the river (and that for surface drainage only) north of Fourth Avenue.

“Ephraim is joined to his idols. Let him alone.” When he has a change of heart, and repents and “brings forth fruits, meet for repentance,” then, and not until then, should we indulge in talk of “The Greater Newark,” and commence this costly Improvement for his benefit.

#### THE LISTER CANAL.

Having a deep interest in the future of Newark, I would again call the attention of your Honorable Body to the importance of securing more land on each side of this canal for future use.

The City should own a dredge, and the canal should be made at least 125 feet wide and 12 feet deep.

The earth taken from this cutting should be spread over the meadows, raising the land high enough to prevent any tide from ever filling the canal, and when a lock is built at the Central Railroad crossing, the tide can be shut out from all the territory north of the canal and west of the railroad.

The banks of the present canal have stood well, better in fact than the most sanguine of the friends of this Improvement had supposed would be the case when the work was commenced.

If the earth taken from the canal at first, had been placed ten feet away from the cutting, and spread so as to form a bank three feet high with a broad base, the meadow would have carried the increased weight, and the canal would be

as wide to-day as when first dug from the Pennsylvania to the Central Railroad.

The City has dredged in front of the Peddie Street Sewer since 1883, six times, at a total cost of \$17,439.82, removing on five of these dredgings 20,638 cubic yards of sand. The record of the number of cubic yards removed in 1884 is lost.

The flusher is out of order. It is not necessary for me to tell how it became so, but it does not bring one-half of the water to the Lister Canal that it ought to bring, and it should be dredged and put in order without any delay.

What should be done in this locality, I will briefly outline.

First. Secure by condemnation all of the meadow between Locust and Guilford Streets, from Avenue A to Newark Bay.

Second. Widen and deepen the canal.

Third. Prolong the Peddie Street Sewer to Avenue A.

Fourth. Build a sewer from Bound Creek, through Frelinghuysen Avenue to the Peddie Street Sewer.

Fifth. Close Bound Creek from Frelinghuysen Avenue to Avenue A.

Sixth. Make a flusher of Bound Creek, and connect it with the Lister Canal through Avenue A.

#### THE GREAT INTERCEPTING SEWER.

The repair of the flume leading from the pumping station of the great Intercepting Sewer, through Bay Avenue to the mouth of Bound Creek, and to the crib in Newark Bay, requires repairing.

The City Engineer is not accurate in his calculations, but says it will cost from forty to fifty thousand dollars.

The flume crosses the Lister Canal about 3,200 feet from the west shore of Newark Bay, and from the best information that I can obtain, I believe the canal now affords a passage way for the sewage from "the Interceptor" to reach the Bay.

It is a pity that a Commission is not appointed to assess the benefits to property relieved by the construction of this sewer.

The Commission appointed could not decide whether the sewer or the canal did the work, for what one did not do, the other accomplished.

I would like to see the matter referred to the permanent Board of Commissioners appointed to assess damages and benefits, with a request that if they cannot decide which of the two is of the more worth, to assess the cost of the canal and sewer as other Improvements are assessed.

They may decide that the costs of neither one or the other, or both combined, should be assessed, until both are repaired and put in good condition.

I do not know what their views are concerning this matter, as I have never had any conversation with them about it, but I think they would decide that some property had been benefited, and act accordingly.

This table exhibits the increase in miles of sewers laid in the last ten years :

SEWERS.		
	1883.	1893.
Brick Sewers.....	43.34	51.56
Pipe Sewers, Public.....	8.59	38.05



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Pipe Sewers, Private.....	1.27	13 87
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total .....	53.20	103.48
Basins.....	1,366	2,089

## PAVING AND REPAVING STREETS.

The Common Council has, from time to time, commencing with the year 1882, raised money to create a Capital Fund, from which fund streets can be paved or repaved, and the cost of the Improvement paid for, as soon as the work is completed. A portion of the cost of the Improvement is assessed upon the City at large, and the balance upon the property benefited.

These benefits, when collected, are returned to the Capital Fund, and used in paying for pavings again.

The sums raised from 1882 to 1891, inclusive, are as follows :

In 1882, by Tax Ordinance.....	\$ 50,000
“ 1883, “ “ “ .....	50,000
“ 1884, “ “ “ .....	50,000
“ 1885, “ “ “ .....	50,000
“ 1886, “ “ “ .....	50,000
“ 1889, from the Contingent Fund.....	30,000
“ 1890, by Tax Ordinance.....	100,000
	<hr/>
Making a total of.....	\$380,000

From this fund, increased by the collections from the assessments on the property benefited, thirty-four streets had been paved, December 1, 1890, at a cost of \$562,135.09.

The amount assessed upon the owners of the property benefited, was \$374,826.53; of this amount there was outstanding, December 1, 1890, \$49,634.48.

On December 31, 1891, the City had paved forty-four streets, at a cost of \$687,128.51. The amount assessed on the City was \$214,335, and on the property owners \$472,793.51, and the uncollected balances on the pavings of these forty-four streets, on the 31st of December, 1892, was \$63,279.21.

In 1892, the Common Council increased this Capital Fund, by issuing one, two, three, four and five year bonds, amounting to \$500,000 and, thirty-six streets were paved or repaved in that year.

No. 1.—Chester ave., paving gutters from Oraton st. to the Erie Railroad.

No. 2.—Comes alley, from Market st., to Bank st.

No. 3.—Gouverneur st., from Broad st. to Belleville ave.

No. 4.—Mercer st., from High st. to Springfield ave.

No. 5.—Park st., from Park place to Mulberry st.

No. 6.—Rankin st., from Springfield ave. to South Orange ave.

No. 7.—Wickliffe st., from Bank st. to Warren st.

No. 8.—Passaic st., from Ogden st. to the southerly line of Watts-Campbell & Co.'s property, and from Fourth ave. to Oriental st.

No. 9.—Belleville ave., from Bloomfield ave. to Washington ave.

No. 10.—South st., from Pennsylvania Railroad to Pennsylvania ave.

The following Assessments were made by Commissioners appointed by the Court. Work having been done in 1891.

Years.	Nos.	Cost.	Am't Paid by the City.	Am't Asse'd on owners.	Amount Outstand'g. Dec. 1, '91	Amount Outstand'g. Dec. 31, '92.
'82-91	34	Bal 562,135 09	\$187,308 56	\$374,826 53	\$49,634 48	\$12,355 54
1891	1	1,637 43	156 51	1,480 92	1,480 92	485 00
"	2	1,225 76	71 86	1,153 90	1,153 90	232 16
"	3	4,137 10	738 33	3,398 77	3,398 77	1,456 27
"	4	12,327 38	621 66	11,705 72	11,705 72	1,476 75
"	5	8,817 42	3,453 39	5,364 03		879 21
"	6	6,395 00	962 04	5,432 96	67,373 79	966 32
"	7	5,631 15	1,283 19	4,347 96		1,804 68
"	8	13,382 89	1,502 61	11,880 28		1,460 46
"	9	56 259 32	17,559 22	38,700 10		38,700 10
"	10	15,179 97	677 63	14,502 34		3,462 72
		\$687,128 51	\$214,335 00	\$472,793 51		\$63,279 21

The following streets were paved or repaved in 1892 :

No. 1.—Boyden st., from Sussex ave. to Eighth ave.

No. 2.—Boston st., from South Orange ave. to Bank st.

No. 3.—Newark st., from Orange st. to Central ave.

No. 4.—Orange st., from Broad st. to Ogden st.

No. 5.—Emmett st., from N. J. R. R. ave. to Frelinghuysen ave.

No. 6.—Colden st., from Sussex ave. to Morris Canal.

No. 7.—North Canal st., from Park pl. to Mulberry st.

No. 8.—Chambers st., from Market st. to Ferry st.

No. 9.—South Canal st., from Railroad pl. to Market st.

No. 10.—Washington pl., from Broad st. to Washington st.

No. 11.—Washington st., from Central ave. to Broad st.

No. 12.—James st., from Washington st. to High st.

No. 13.—William st., from High st. to West st.

No. 14.—Walnut st., from N. J. R. R. ave. to Van Buren st.

No. 15.—Nesbitt st., from Sussex ave. to Eighth ave.

No. 16.—Sayre st., from Springfield ave. to West Kinney st.

No. 17.—Howard st., from South Orange ave. to Bank st.

No. 18.—Gould ave., from Warren st. to City line.

No. 19.—Grant st., from Broad st. to Spring st.

No. 20.—Oriental st., from Belleville ave. to Mount Pleasant ave.

No. 21.—Wilsey st., from Bank st. to Morris Canal.

No. 22.—Pacific st., from Elm st. to Chestnut st.

No. 23.—Tichenor st., from Broad st. to N. J. R. R. ave.

No. 24.—Harvey st., from Belleville ave. to Mount Pleasant ave.

No. 25.—Broad st., from Rector st. to 150 feet north.

No. 26.—Park pl., from North Canal st. to Broad st.

No. 27.—Gouverneur st., from Broad st., to Mount Pleasant ave.

No. 28.—Clay st., from Broad st. to Ogden st.

No. 29.—Fourth ave., from Paterson railroad to Bloomfield ave.

No. 30.—Polk st., from Ferry st. to Passaic ave.

No. 31.—Parkhurst st., from Clinton ave. to Austin st.

No. 32.—Spruce st., from High st. to Belmont ave.

No. 33.—Thomas st., from Clinton ave. to N. J. R. R. ave.

No. 34.—Van Buren st., from Ferry st. to Walnut st.

No. 35.—West Kinney st., from Washington st. to Broome st.

No. 36.—Thirteenth ave., from Springfield ave. to Morris ave.

The following were awarded, work to be done in 1893 :

No. 1.—Bruen st., from Lafayette st. to Elm st.

No. 2.—Springfield ave., from Belmont ave. to Morris ave.

The following streets were graded and curbed in 1892 :

No. 1.—Gotthart st., from Hamburg pl. to Elm road.

No. 2.—Morris ave., from Central ave. to Condit st.

No. 3.—Wall st., from Elizabeth st. to Darcy st.

The following Assessments were made by the present Commissioners of Assessments. Work having been done in 1892.

Years.	Nos.	Cost.	Am't Paid by the City.	Am't Asse'd on Owners.	Amount Outstand'g, Dec. 1, '91	Amount Outstand'g Dec. 31, '92
'82-92	44	\$687,128 51	\$214,335 00	\$472,793 51	\$67,373 79	\$63,279 21
1892	1	14,157 60	733 75	13,423 85		6,019 51
"	2	12,439 68	867 00	11,572 68		3,207 46
"	3	12,147 20	.....	12,147 20		5,328 46
"	4	6,403 91	181 36	6,222 55		2,529 35
"	5	11,803 75	318 45	11,485 30		4,112 81
"	6	10,658 05	613 60	10,044 45		4,044 82
"	7	6,383 78	775 09	5,608 69		3,027 60
"	8	5,840 60	189 75	5,650 85		2,907 54
"	9	6,029 91	1,561 55	4,468 36		1,914 70
"	10	7,538 96	3,769 95	3,769 01		3,769 01
"	11	14,032 14	5,494 13	8,538 01		8,538 01
"	12	13,068 46	1,446 76	11,621 70		11,621 70
"	13	5,888 45	.....	5,888 45		5,888 45
"	14	32,420 18	2,791 51	29,628 67		29,628 67
"	15	14,300 51	2,149 13	12,151 38		12,151 38
"	16	3,082 93	.....	3,082 93		167,968 68
"	17	8,758 41	551 76	8,206 65		
"	18	16,902 25	3,651 63	13,250 62		
"	19	5,335 27	20 75	5,314 52		47,388 53
"	20	6,614 48	1,530 91	5,083 57		
"	21	14,428 43	1,978 19	12,450 24		
"	22	11,362 94				
"	23	9,769 64	242,960 27	672,403 19		\$215,357 21
"	24	6,454 75				
"	25	3,591 25				
"	26	21,984 28				
"	27	2,981 40				
"	28	5,962 62				
"	29	24,205 99				
"	30	10,640 98				
"	31	13,707 53				
"	32	24,723 92				
"	33	17,805 58				
"	34	11,248 63				
"	35	8,392 10				
"	36	36,000 00				
		\$1,124,195 07				

Nos. 16 to 21, Assessments confirmed previous to April 1st, 1893.

Nos. 22 to 27, Assessments made but not confirmed.

Nos. 28 to 35, Costs declared and in the hands of the Commissioners to make the assessments,

No. 36, Estimated.

The amount outstanding January 1st, 1893, is \$167,968.68. The amount outstanding April 1st, 1893, is \$215,357.21. Nos. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21 assessed, but the forty days not having yet expired before payments are actually required.

It has become a serious question to decide what shall be done to permanently relieve the intersection of Broad and Market Streets.

When the United States Post Office Department ceases to use Broad and Academy Streets as a stone yard and a stone dressing establishment, for the benefit of a contractor from out of the City, both Academy and Bank Streets should be paved with sheet asphalt or oblong granite blocks, from Broad Street to Plane Street.

William Street should be paved from Broad to Halsey Streets with sheet asphalt, and Halsey Street from William to the block pavement now laid in that street, should be paved either with oblong granite blocks or asphalt, as the majority of the property owners on that street might desire.

Centre Street is to be paved. Mulberry Street should be paved from Centre Street to Fair Street, and Fair Street to Broad Street. Commerce Street should be paved from Mulberry Street to South Market.

Clinton and Mechanic Streets have been paved with asphalt blocks, which have proved to be failures. As this work was done by the adjoining property owners, at their own expense, I would recommend them to cause the holes to be filled to the proper level of the street, and all the street be covered with sheet asphalt.

If this work is done, a blockade at the intersection of Broad and Market Streets will be a rare occurrence.

Other streets should be improved, and I will indicate three south of Market Street and west of Broad. William,



from Halsey to Arlington, to connect with cobble already laid to High, and block to Springfield Avenue.

Court, from Broad to Washington, with asphalt. The centre of the street should be kept as a lawn to High Street.

A street should be made on each side of the lawn, and covered with asphalt from Washington to Plane, and with small cobble to High, where the entire street should be covered with asphalt from High to West, with block from West to Prince, and with small cobble from Prince to Belmont Avenue.

Clinton Avenue, from Broad Street to Elizabeth Avenue, should be covered with asphalt.

I have no hesitation in recommending that when the cars on this avenue are to be propelled by electricity, that the poles should be placed in the middle of the street, and that the Street Car Company should lower and spread their tracks, and pave between their double tracks, and one foot outside with asphalt, remembering that the more the Company takes the more they must pay towards paving the avenue.

This table exhibits the increase in miles of streets paved in the last ten years :

#### STREET PAVINGS.

	1883.	1893.
Granite.....	3.09	12.86
Trap-Rock.....	2.24	8.22
Cobble.....	28.49	23.33
Telford.....	10.95	10.95

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Sheet Asphalt.....		3.00
Block   “       .....		.27
		<hr/>
Total.....	44.77	58.63
Streets Graded and Curbed.....		138.00

## THE OLD BURYING GROUND.

One of the suits in ejectment brought by the city against parties occupying a portion of the Old Burying Ground, was tried at the April Term of the Circuit Court of the United States, in 1892.

This trial cleared up the underbrush, and prepared the battle ground for the great contest.

The struck jury, composed of men summoned from the townships, were mostly noted for their "eminent respectability," as well as for the probability of their susceptibility of taking the same view of the rights of the City as their brethren, the deacons and elders of the First Presbyterian Church.

It has been said that no one could foretell what the verdict of a twelve man jury would be.

All the confusion incident to a verdict against the church was avoided, by the Judge informing the jury that they were not competent to decide the case, and that they were discharged. He rendered his decision, which was against the City, on the basis of the Act of the Legislature of 1848.

STREET

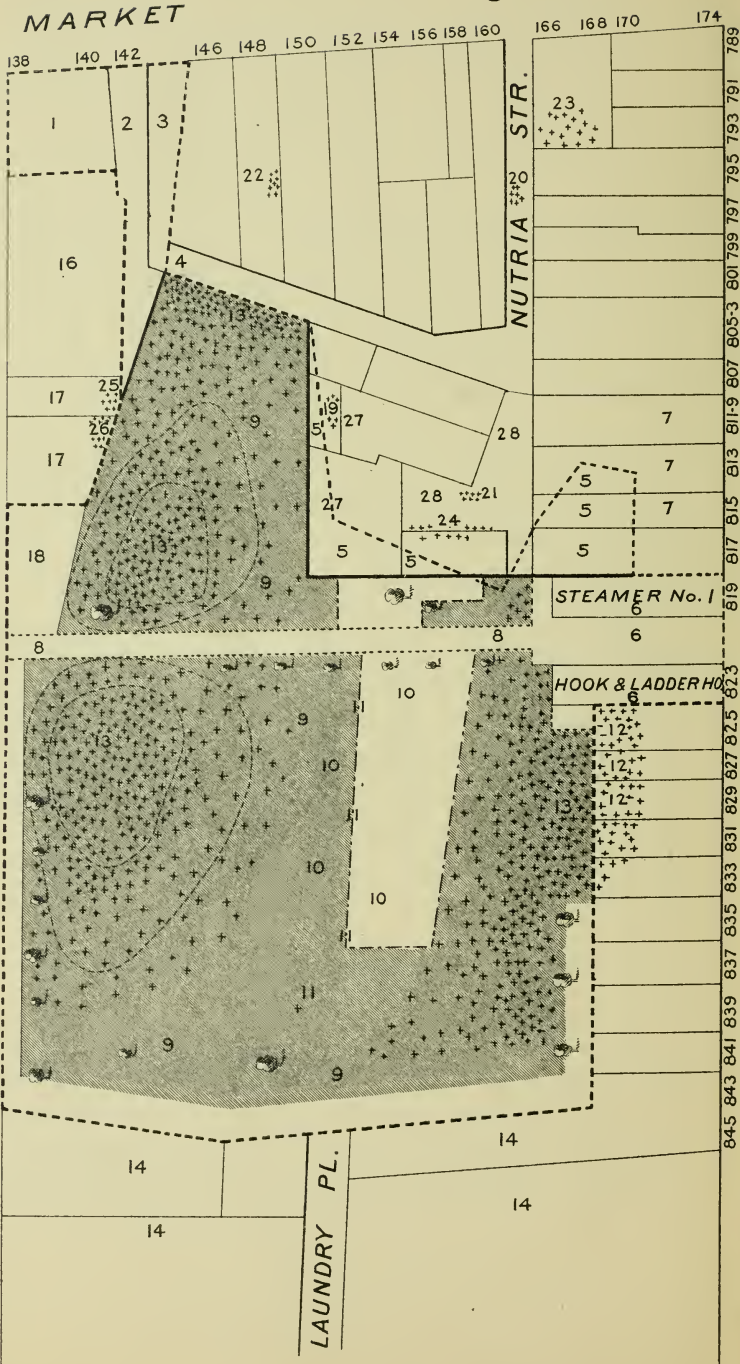
HALSEY

MARKET

STREET

STREET

ROAD



## Key to Map on Opposite Page.



- 1 \* The old Museum and Market.
- 2 \* The Market Street School House and Grounds.
- 3 \* City Property.
- 4 Nutria Street ends here.
- 5 \* Leased to J. H. S. in 1846.
- 6 \* Site of First Church and entrance to Grounds.
- 7 Site of Johnson Tuttle's Tavern. Map of 1796.
- 8 \* Flagged Walk. Not excavated.
- 9 Shaded Ground excavated in 1889.
- 10 A portion of the Pond. Filled Ground.
- 11 Excavated on this line from 11 to 12 feet.
- 12 Remains taken from here and buried in bulk in burying ground.
- 13 Sandy and gravelly soil full of remains.
- 14 Lands formerly of John Johnson.
- 15 Lands formerly of John Treat.
- 16 Theatre. Witnesses now living saw tomb stones standing here.
- 17 Stables. Witnesses now living saw tomb stones standing here.
- 18 Presents appearance of having been excavated.
- 19 When excavating for chimney stack, remains found here.
- 20 N. A. B. laying water pipes, found remains here.
- 21 N. A. B. employees saw remains in plumbers' ditch here.
- 22 When excavating, remains found here.
- 23 Witness now living who saw remains taken from here.
- 24 Wooden Building. Remains found here.
- 25 Witness now living who saw remains taken from here.
- 26 Witness now living who saw remains taken from here.
- 27 Grounds sub-let to Schuyler Electric Light Co.
- 28 Open Court. No Street.
- \* City Property.

150 Market Street to 789 Broad Street, inclusive, was rented for more than \$18,000.00 in 1889.

AN ACT requiring the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Newark to protect and keep in repair the Old Burying Ground in said city, and quieting the possession of such parts of said Burying Ground as are already occupied.

“WHEREAS, the old burying ground of the city of Newark hath for many years ceased to be used as a place for burying the dead ; and whereas, it has so occurred by lapse of time that a portion of the land originally allotted for the purpose of a burying ground lying adjacent to the premises now designated by enclosures as the old burying ground, has been appropriated for other purposes, and has been improved for the most part by erecting thereon expensive buildings ; and whereas, it hath been insisted that the portion of said ground appropriated and occupied otherwise than for a burying ground should be restored to the use for which it was originally set apart, and according to the trust to which it is alleged the same is subject, which would be attended with great inconvenience, and subject innocent purchasers to great pecuniary loss, and be of no public utility, inasmuch as the location of said ground renders it improper and inexpedient to make any further interments therein ; and whereas, it is desirable that the said burying ground, enclosed as aforesaid, should be protected, and that the occupancy of the portion thereof occupied otherwise than for a burying ground should be quieted ; therefore

“SEC. I. *Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That it shall be the duty of the mayor and common council of the city of Newark to protect and preserve the burying ground as now enclosed aforesaid, and the enclosures thereof ; and that the occupation of such parts of said ground, originally allotted as

aforesaid, as are now occupied for purposes other than as a burying ground as aforesaid, shall remain undisturbed, and that the mayor and common council of the city of Newark shall apply such proceeds and profits thereof as they may receive to the protecting and keeping in repair the burying ground aforesaid, and the enclosures thereof ; *provided, nevertheless*, that nothing in this act contained shall in any manner affect the vested rights, if any, of any person or persons in the said lands, independent of the said alleged trusts ; *and provided*, that this act shall not confer any additional rights to any person or persons, as to lands south of the town lot, bordering on the said burying ground, and which have within the last ten years been enclosed.

APPROVED March 3, 1948.

If by Act, the Legislature of 1891 had given Washington Park to St. Patrick's Church or the Cathedral, and the Training Ground or Military Park to Trinity Church, the people would naturally ask by what right it was done, and that is what I propose to ask concerning the Act of 1848.

#### NOT ANCIENT HISTORY.

The back number of a modern work. Illustrations in *italics*.

SENATE, No. 152.

#### STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

Introduced Feb. 14, 1893.

By MR. TERHUNE.

Referred to Committee on Revision of the Laws.



*A Further Supplement to the act entitled "An act for the limitation of suits respecting titles to land."*

*1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the first section of the act to which this act is a supplement, which reads as follows, that is to say :*

"1. BE IT ENACTED, by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That sixty years actual possession of any lands, tenements, or other real estate, uninterruptedly, continued by occupancy, descent, conveyance, or otherwise, in whatever way or manner such possession might have commenced, or have been continued, shall vest a full and complete right and title in every actual possessor or occupier of such lands, tenements, or other real estate, and shall be a good and sufficient bar to all claims that may be made or actions commenced by any person or persons whatever for the recovery of any such lands, tenements, or other real estate,"

*shall be and the same is hereby amended so that the same shall read as follows :*

1. BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That sixty years actual possession of any lands, tenements, or other real estate, *under claim of title thereto heretofore or hereafter*, uninterruptedly continued by occupancy, descent, conveyance or otherwise, in whatever way or manner such possession *may* have commenced or been continued, shall vest, *and on proof of such continued possession for such period heretofore, shall be held to have vested*, a full and complete right and title *in fee*, in



every such actual possessor, or occupier of such lands, tenements, or other real estate, and shall be a good and sufficient bar to all claims, that may be made or actions commenced, *by the State or any municipality, or any other persons or corporations, public or private, whatever.*

2. *And be it enacted, That this act shall be construed as if the said section had originally been as now amended, and shall take effect immediately, but the same shall not apply to any action now pending.*

This, in plain English, means the city of Newark has been declared the owner of "the Old Burying Ground" by the Court of Errors and Appeals of the State of New Jersey, and that Court must reiterate that decision in the suit now pending.

The mother and one child are dead, and the hope is not by "the Grace of God," but by the grace of the Legislature to save the old man and the mother-in-law.

This Bill was found in Trenton, having been introduced in the Senate by Mr. Terhune, the member of that body from Monmouth.

That this is the low, cunning work of a lawyer from Sussex, that like the ostrich, frequently buries his head in the sand, leaving his body exposed to a wondering world, there can be no doubt.

#### THE NEW WATER SUPPLY.

By Contract the East Jersey Water Company was to supply the City of Newark daily with 27,500,000 gallons of water, if required, commencing May 1, 1892.

The City has been receiving water from the Pequannock since May 1, 1892, but the East Jersey Water Company has not complied with all the terms of the contract of September 24, 1889.

In order that a proper exhibition of the existing condition of affairs between the city of Newark and the East Jersey Water Company shall be made to your Honorable Body and the public at large, I respectfully submit official papers for your information, commencing with extracts from a Report made February 13, 1892.

*To the Board of Street and Water Commissioners, Newark, N. J.:*

GENTLEMEN :—In accordance with the resolution adopted by your Board on November 18, 1891 :

“That the Consulting Engineer, Mr. Fteley, and Engineer Jacobson be requested to take up the Contract between the East Jersey Water Company and the City of Newark, seriatim, and report to this Board in writing what is still necessary for the East Jersey Water Company to do to complete and carry out the Contract.”

We beg to submit the following statement :

Our report necessarily contains a number of subjects in regard to which we have already communicated officially or otherwise with you at different times, but we have endeavored to present here in a condensed and connected form, the result of our examination of the work performed by the East Jersey Water Company.

The work agreed to be done by the Company is described in various parts of the Contract, but it is mainly outlined in the first clause of Section 4, as follows :

Inasmuch, however, as the conduit is now being tested and prepared for service by the East Jersey Water Company, we have thought proper to defer reporting on the same until such time as the results of the tests will enable us to gain a more complete knowledge of its condition.

The Pequannock River has its sources in the highest parts of New Jersey Highlands; its watershed, especially above the point of intake, is very sparsely inhabited, and by far the greatest percentage of the area is covered by forests; it is substantially free from objectional drainage, and the water to be delivered therefrom, in this respect, well complies in point of purity, with the requirements of the Contract as to the quality of the water to be supplied.

The watershed above the point where the water is taken into the conduit, covers about sixty-seven (67) square miles.

Three dams have been built: one at Oak Ridge, on the Pequannock River, forming a reservoir containing 2,500,000,000 gallons, which receives the drainage of about twenty-seven (27) square miles; one at Clinton, on a tributary of the Pequannock, called Moseman's Brook, forming a reservoir containing 3,500,000,000 gallons, which receives the drainage of about ten (10) square miles. The third dam, below the outlet of Echo Lake, called the Macopin Intake, is built on the Pequannock, at the lowest point of the utilized portion of the watershed.

The reservoirs formed by the first two dams store a very large proportion of the water furnished by the corresponding drainage grounds. The reservoir at Macopin Intake has sufficient proportions for the purpose of holding water at the head of the pipe conduit, but it has no practical value as

a storage reservoir ; consequently the lower part of the watershed, about thirty (30) square miles from the two upper dams to the Macopin Intake, can be utilized only to the extent of its natural daily drainage, and a very large proportion of the freshets will be wasted over the spillway of the dam.

The drainage area above Oak Ridge is capable of furnishing more water than can be stored in the reservoir, but the Clinton Reservoir has a small watershed as compared with its capacity.

\* \* \* We are of the opinion that the portion of the watershed of the Pequannock included in the present system of work with the reservoirs now built, although ample for the supply of 27,500,000 gallons now required for Newark, could not, in a dry period, furnish a maximum daily supply for each and every day in the year, of 50,000,000 gallons, and from our present knowledge of the Pequannock watershed, we further believe that the capacity of the present system in a time of drought could not exceed 35,000,000 gallons for each and every day in the year.

The two storage dams are built on a common plan. They are formed on a heavy earth embankment containing in its centre a wall made of concrete. An ample spillway and a gate chamber for the distribution of the water are also built in connection with each.

The dams proper, are on the whole substantially built, and the execution of the work has apparently been of a satisfactory character.

No gatehouses have been built over the gatechambers at Oak Ridge and Clinton Dams. In general practice such structures are always built, especially in locations as much

exposed to the weather as these are. They are, moreover, required by the terms of the Contract, and should be erected.

The crest of the spillway at Oak Ridge is formed of concrete only, and should be protected with a capping of stone.

Each gatechamber is provided with four pipes built in the masonry, with as many gates in the dry chambers with flap valves protected by an iron rack.

These flap valves, owing to the heavy pressure to which they may be subjected, are liable to become uncontrollable, and not be properly reached except at low water in the Reservoirs. This is a matter that should be remedied.

\*Since the reservoirs have begun to fill up and the dams have been subjected to water pressure, small flows of water have appeared at different points alongside the outside of the embankments, also through the rock near the gatechambers, and through the masonry wall of the Oak Ridge gatechamber. While there are at present no indications that these leaks are of a serious nature, they will, however, be kept under constant and careful observation, the result of which will enable us to determine their extent and character.

The reservoir sites, including the specified space around the flow line or high water contour, has been well cleared and grubbed of all stumps, underbush and shrubbery, and the several areas which formed the wooded parts of the sites have been carefully cleared and raked, and all the stumps and other refuse were stacked and burned in accordance with the specifications. In regard to the smaller vegetation, but little effort has been made to remove it.

The lower areas were flooded, leaving all the rank vege-

tation in its natural state. On the slopes and higher areas the grass was burned in spots, where it was sufficiently dry to permit of it, leaving the stalks of the weeds standing. Some refuse and objectionable rubbish around the sites of the old dwellings and barns has not been removed in accordance with the requirements of the Contract.

Your Board is aware of these facts, and also of the failure of the East Jersey Water Company to strictly comply with the requirements of the Contract regarding the—"clearing," notwithstanding the several communications of your Board calling attention to the matter. It is obvious that this work cannot now be done without emptying the reservoirs.

The appearance of a part of the grounds near the dams, especially where extensive excavations have taken place, is not neat and workmanlike, and no attempt has been made to form regular slopes and to protect the same. This matter should be attended to.

The clause of the Contract requiring the treatment of shallow flowage has been entirely ignored. Within the terms of the specifications, a large extent of the natural slopes can be left in their present condition, but at a number of places, especially on large areas of swamp extending along the streams running directly into the reservoirs and on extensive shoals and high grounds, the surface of which is close to high water mark, excavations should take place, with proper slopes, in order to comply with the requirements of the Contract.

The necessary excavating can be done in Summer time, when the level of the water in the reservoir is low enough to permit of it.



We shall refer, in the report on the conduit, to the dam and gatehouse at the intake.

In submitting this report, we beg to call your attention to the fact that inasmuch as parts of the work herein referred to are not completed as specified in the Contract, and at further testing may possibly develop deficiencies which at present are not apparent, we are not able to present this as a final opinion.

In conclusion, we desire to state that we have no means of ascertaining the land and water rights acquired by the East Jersey Water Company, and that we have assumed that they are such as to comply with the agreement.

Respectfully submitted,

A. FTELEY, Consulting Engineer.

CHAS. E. A. JACOBSON, Civil Engineer.

February 13th, 1892.

The following communications require no explanation.

THE EAST JERSEY WATER COMPANY,

OFFICES: NO. 2 WALL STREET.

NEW YORK, April 22, 1892.

*To the Mayor of the City of Newark, and to the Honorable Board of Street and Water Commissioners of said City.*

SIRS:—I hereby respectfully notify you that the East Jersey Water Company, having completed the works called for by the contract dated September 24, 1889, between the City of Newark and said company, will be ready to tender the same to the City on May 1, next, as called for by the



contract, and to receive the first payment on account therefor.

Every effort has been made by the Company to have the works completed in all respects by the date called for by the contract, and we are now able to report that these efforts have been successful, and that on May 1, next, we shall be ready to continue the delivery to the City of the daily supply which has been delivered during the present month, under full head, into your reservoirs, for such periods as have been necessary to afford proper tests of the capacity of the works, and the proper finish of the pipes.

On and after May 1, the works will furnish to the City a daily supply of Pequannock water sufficient for all its needs, up to the maximum amount called for by the contract; and we submit that you will find on inspection, that the works are now in good condition, and ready for delivery and use. But, if any latent imperfections should be developed in the works, or in the pipe line during the time that we remain in possession of the same, under the contract; viz: until September 24, 1900 (during which period the City holds the retained balance of \$2,000,000 of purchase money), we will, of course, under said contract, promptly make such imperfections good.

Yours respectfully,

E. P. WILBUR, President.

NEWARK, N. J., April 26, 1892.

*E. P. Wilbur, Esq., President of the East Jersey Water Company:*

DEAR SIR:—Your communication of April 22, addressed

to the Mayor and the Board of Street and Water Commissioners of the city of Newark, was received on the 25th, instant.

You inform us thereby that your Company has completed its contract with the city of Newark, and will be ready on May 1st, next ensuing, to deliver the works constructed, to the City, on receiving the pay therefor, provided by the Contract. You will see that this leaves the City authorities less than one week to determine whether the important stipulations of the contract between your Company and the City have been fully performed by your Company. You will admit that it will be the duty of the authorities of the City to ascertain this before making the payment required by the contract.

In the month of February last, a report was made by the engineers employed by the Board of Street and Water Commissioners, who had been requested to examine the condition of the work then in process of construction, a copy of which report was at that time forwarded to your Company. This report was made in view of the fact that the time for the completion of the contract would soon expire.

By this report it appears that some important parts of the work remained unperformed. We need not specify in detail, as the report is in the hands of your Company, but we mention particularly the fact that it shows that there are no gatehouses over the gatechambers either at the Oak Ridge or Clinton reservoirs, and that the specifications in relation to shallow flowage have not been complied with.

Whether the reservoirs have sufficient capacity to furnish the maximum quantity of water required (50,000 000 gal-

lons daily), whether the pipe line is of sufficient capacity, or whether it can withstand the pressure when furnished under the full head required, we have had no opportunity to ascertain. Nor do we know whether the necessary lands and rights have been secured by your Company, and if secured, whether the title has been perfected, and all claims eliminated, both to the lands and to the rights secured, or required to be secured.

We are not disposed to be captious, and all we shall ask is a substantial compliance with the terms of the contract, fairly interpreted. This, however, we must insist upon, in view of the magnitude of the interests involved, and of the fact that we are acting as the agents of the taxpayers, who furnish the money, and will hold us responsible for its application.

We must be reasonably satisfied that the City has received what it contracted for before we make the payment. We shall act as promptly as possible, however, and respectfully suggest an immediate conference between the persons representing your Company, and those we may select, in order that a proper understanding may be arrived at, and some plan adopted by which a proper and sufficient inspection of the work may be had.

Awaiting your reply, we assure you that the City is ready on its part to comply with all the terms of its contract as purchaser, having exercised its option in the manner provided by the contract.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed)

JOSEPH E. HAYNES, Mayor.

JAMES SMITH, JR., President of the  
Board of Street and Water Commissioners, City of Newark.

In response to the suggestion, made by the City, April 26, 1892, conferences were held, and the following agreement was reached by which \$3,500,000 in four per cent. bonds were to be paid to the East Jersey Water Company, while the City was to retain \$2,500,000 as security for the full and faithful performance in all its parts, by the Company of the Contract made with the City on the 24th of September, 1889.

### CONTRACT.

THIS AGREEMENT, made and entered into this first day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and ninety-two, by and between

THE EAST JERSEY WATER COMPANY,

a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, party of the first part, and

THE MAYOR AND COMMON COUNCIL OF

THE CITY OF NEWARK,

in the State of New Jersey, a municipal corporation existing under the laws of the State, party of the second part.

WHEREAS, the party of the first part has heretofore obtained certain property and rights, and constructed certain works, by means of which it is now delivering to the party of the second part water for domestic uses, extinguishing of fires and other lawful purposes, under and by virtue of a certain contract or agreement, dated September twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, to which the

several parties hereto were respectively parties; and whereas, the party of the second part in virtue of the provision made for that purpose in said contract or agreement has exercised its option to terminate that part of the said contract which provides for the purchase of water by the million gallons, and has elected to be the owner of the said lands, waters, water rights and water works in its own right absolutely with all their appurtenances.

AND WHEREAS, the said party of the first part has by deed of conveyance, dated May second, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, conveyed to the party of the second part the said lands, water rights and water works, with their appurtenances, in pursuance of the said contract, and the said party of the second part upon the making of the said conveyance, has paid to the party of the first part, in the legally authorized and issued bonds of the City of Newark, the sum of four million dollars, which bonds bear date on the second day of May, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, and bear interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

AND WHEREAS, by the terms of the said contract or agreement, upon the full performance by the party of the first part named herein of the covenants and agreements contained in the said contract or agreement, the party of the second part hereto would become obligated to pay to the party of the first part, on the twenty-fourth day of September, nineteen hundred, the further sum of two million dollars, and agree therein to deposit its bonds of the character aforesaid in that amount in escrow, to be delivered to the said party of the first part at the last mentioned date.

AND WHEREAS, the party of the second part named here-

in, claims that the party of the first part has not in all respects fulfilled and performed the covenants and agreements contained in said contract or agreement, by which the party of the first part undertook to obtain the said lands, waters and water rights above referred to, and to construct the said works in accordance with certain terms and conditions, and according to certain specifications in said contract set forth.

NOW, THEREFORE, for the purpose of securing the performance of all the covenants and agreements contained in said contract on the part of the party of the first part named herein, to be kept, fulfilled and performed, as in the said contract contained.

THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH, that the party of the second part, the City of Newark, will immediately upon the execution of this agreement, deposit with the Trustee, its bonds, of the character aforesaid, in the sum of two million dollars, to be by the said Trustee delivered to the party of the first part, The East Jersey Water Company, its successors or assigns, on the twenty-fourth of September, in the year nineteen hundred, such bonds not to draw interest until that day, upon the following express conditions : that the said party of the first part, The East Jersey Water Company, shall have prior thereto, completed all the works to be constructed, under the said contract between the said The East Jersey Water Company and the City of Newark, above referred to, and shall have performed all the terms, conditions, covenants and agreements in the said contract contained, on its part to be kept, fulfilled and performed.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused these presents to be executed as follows : The East Jersey

Water Company by the signature of its vice-president, attested by its secretary, and sealed with its common seal. The City of Newark by the signature of the President of the Board of Street and Water Commissioners, and attested by the Secretary of said Board, and sealed with the seal of the said city, the day and year above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of

THE EAST JERSEY WATER COMPANY,

BY

[L S.]            HENRY S. DRINKER, Vice-President,  
                    ATTEST : D. G. BAIRD, Secretary.

THE MAYOR AND COMMON COUNCIL

OF THE CITY OF NEWARK AND

THE BOARD OF STREET AND WATER COMMISSIONERS  
OF THE CITY OF NEWARK,

JAMES SMITH, JR.,

President of the Board of Street and Water

[L S.]            Commissioners of the City of Newark,

ATTEST : ENOS RUNYON,

Clerk of the Board of Street and Water

Commissioners of the City of Newark.

In pursuance of a resolution passed this day by the Board of Street and Water Commissioners of the City of Newark, we hereby nominate and designate Fidelity Title and Deposit Company, of Newark, N. J., as Trustee under the within paper and fix its compensation at five thousand dollars, one-half of which sum is to be paid by the City of Newark and one-half by The East Jersey Water Company.



Newark, N. J., August 1, 1892.

JOSEPH E. HAYNES, Mayor,

JAMES SMITH, JR.,

Pres't Board Street and Water Commissioners.

THE EAST JERSEY WATER COMPANY,

By HENRY S. DRINKER, Vice-President.

This agreement was approved by the City Counsel, the Counsel of the Board of Street and Water Commissioners, and the special Counsel of the City, Joseph Coult, Esq., who drew the first contract with his legal reputation at stake, and was therefore acquainted with the contracts, in all their parts.

I am assured that the first Contract is in no way weakened by the second ; but, on the contrary, if possible, the City now occupies a stronger position than before the second Contract was signed.

The Company had found an unexpected obstacle in the way, which might require a year or more to overcome.

The mill owners at Butler, who had already found it necessary to use steam power for a portion of the year, were unreasonable, and demanded enormous sums of money as damages for diversion of water from their plants.

The water, which from creation's morn had passed off in freshet to the ocean, doing no good to anyone, was now to be retained in the reservoirs in the mountains, and they wished pay for that, a clear case of "an attempt to grind by water that once passed the mill."

While the Company could not at that time give a clear title to all the property required in the contract, they did

convey the title to 186 pieces on the pipe lines, sites, land and the reservoirs.

They had been delivering from 13,000,000 to 15,000,000 gallons of water daily to the City at the Belleville reservoir by gravity, since May 1, 1892, and as they had not been paid for such service, they had the legal right to close the gates and shut off the Pequannock water.

The Authorities must then resort to pumping and supplying the filthy water from the Passaic to the City again at a season when epidemics were feared, and if a single death of a human being could have been directly traced to the use of that water, the ones who most unjustly criticised the signing of the second contract would have clamored, and justly, for my indictment for murder, for such, unfortunately is the position now taken by "modern journalism."

I approved both Contracts, and have never regretted doing so, and promise to do so again under like circumstances.

I am not satisfied with the present condition of our New Supply of Water.

1st. To absolutely insure a daily supply of 50,000,000 gallons water for each and every day of the year, an additional reservoir or reservoirs should be created.

2d. An additional pipe line should be laid.

3d. Additional storage reservoirs must be built in the City or vicinity, sufficiently large to insure a full supply for at least ten days, for use in case of an accident to the pipe line.

4th. The bottom and sides of the reservoirs in places should be made to comply with the Contract.

To secure additional storage capacity, nine acres of land

south of the reservoir now in use at Belleville, were purchased at a cost of \$13,500, and December 3, 1892, 80<sup>1</sup>/<sub>100</sub> acres of land at a cost of \$81,460, was purchased at South Orange for a like purpose.

This shows that there is a feeling of insecurity, which will be shared by the City Authorities so long as there is but a single pipe line laid from the Intake to the Receiving Reservoir at Belleville.

It is but right to say, that the fires under the boilers at the Belleville Pumping Station have been banked since May 1, 1892, and the pumps have been ready for use in case of an accident on the pipe line.

As the Company must keep the works in order until September 24, 1900, any deficiency that may be found by experience in that period of time, whether in the dams, reservoirs or pipe line, must be made good by the Company, and as the city of Newark now has water that is of a good quality, fit for any person to drink and plenty of it, my advice to the people is "not to cross a bridge until they come to it," and in the mean time "do not walk the floor nights; let the walking, if any, be done by the other party."

The friends of the New Supply of Water, when the measure was proposed in 1889, claimed that by the year 1895 the Works would be self-sustaining.

The Board of Street and Water Commissioners, with pride, can point to the fact that they paid the interest on all of their Water Bonds in 1892.

It is estimated that forty per cent. of the water now supplied to the City is needlessly wasted. Unless this wastage is stopped, long before May 1, 1903, is reached, the City must purchase water by the million gallons from the

East Jersey Water Company at the Company's price.

There are a number of ways to remedy this evil.

1st. Let the householder voluntarily see that the water is not allowed to flow unchecked at the faucets.

2d. Increase the number of inspectors, and any person found wasting water should be compelled to meter his premises. The meter to be furnished at the offender's expense.

3d. Change faucets throughout the City, and let no faucet be used that will allow the water to flow except when held open.

The number of feet and size of pipe laid during the years 1889-'90-'91-'92.

Year.	Sizes.										Total Feet
	36 in	30 in	24 in	20 in	16 in	12 in	10 in	6 in	4 in	3 in	
*1889				102			51	44,296	1,782		46,231
1890						776		31,057			31,833
1891	103	548	12,484	228		1,305		32,057	358		47,083
1892				250		245		25,940			26,435

\*NOTE.—In 1889, 3,750 feet of 4 inch pipe is included, having been laid by the Sewer Committee, in Bay avenue, from South Street to the Pumping Station.

Number of miles of pipe laid in 1892,  $5\frac{35}{80}$  miles.

Total number of miles laid 197  $\frac{1411}{280}$

Number of new taps made since 1880.

1881....	809	1887....	1299
1882....	774	1888....	1444
1883....	916	1889....	1676
1884....	1047	1890....	1733
1885....	1269	1891....	1652
1886....	1203	1892....	1414
Total .....		14,236	

The whole number of taps in the city is 26,455.

The following table is compiled from "Exhibit A," and shows the amount of the Water Debt, January 1st, 1893:

Authorized by Act Approved	Year of Issue.	Loan Known as	Year Due.	Rate of interest per ct.	Outstanding.
April 21, 1876.....	1877	Water ..	1897	6	* 100,000 00
April 8, 1875.....	1875—1876	Water ..	1905	7	* 500,000 00
April 21, 1876.....		Water ..	1906	7	* 50,000 00
April 21, 1876.....	1879	Water ..	1909	6	* 100,000 00
March 6, 1884.....	1884	Water ..	1915	4	* 30,000 00
March 6, 1884.....	1885	Water ..	1915	4½	* 200,000 00
March 6, 1884.....	1885	Water ..	1915	4½	* 15,000 00
March 6, 1884.....	1886	Water ..	1916	4	* 12,000 00
March 6, 1884.....	1887	Water ..	1917	4	* 15,000 00
March 6, 1884.....	1888	Water ..	1918	4½	* 20,000 00
March 26, 1888.....	1888	Water ..	1908	4	20,000 00
March 26, 1888.....	1890	Water ..	1910	4	20,000 00
March 26, 1888.....	1891	Water ..	1911	5	70,000 00
March 26, 1888.....	1892	Water ..	1912	4	20,000 00
March 14, 1889.....	1892	F'd Debt	1922	4	* 2,450,000 00
March 14, 1889.....	1892	New Sup	1922	4	* 4,000,000 00
					\$7,622,000 00
March 20, 1860.....	1875	Water ..	1892	7	† 40,000 00

\* The interest on these bonds must be paid by the Board of Works.

† Held in the fund for constructing a New Storage Reservoir.

SECURITIES HELD IN THE SINKING FUND OF THE  
AQUEDUCT BOARD FOR THE CONSTRUCTION  
OF STORAGE RESERVOIRS—JANUARY 1, 1891.

Authorized by Act approved	Year of Issue	Loan known as	Year Due	Rate of Int.	Rate of Sinking Fund	Amount.
April 8, '75...	1875	Water ..	May 1, 1905..	7	.....	\$50,000 00
April 8, '75...	1875	Water ..	May 1, 1905..	7	.....	6,000 00
April 21, '76...	1876	Water ..	Aug. 1, 1906..	7	.....	50,000 00
Mar. 6, '84...	1884	Water ..	Oct. 1, 1914 ..	4	3	20,000 00
Mar. 6, '84...	1885	Water ..	Nov. 1, 1915..	4½	3	15,000 00
Mar. 6, '84...	1886	Water ..	Aug. 1, 1916..	4	3	12,000 00
Mar. 6, '84...	1887	Water ..	Apr. 1, 1917 ..	4	3	15 000 00
Mar. 26, '73...	1873	C'y Impt	Mar. 15, 1893 ..	7	.....	10,000 00
Mar. 26, '73 ..	1875	Water ..	Feb. 1, 1892..	7	.....	40,000 00
						218,000 00
Cash in Bank..						52,724 48
						\$270,724 48

December 31, 1891, balance forward :

To Bond Account.....	\$218,000.00
To Interest Received, 1891.....	15,168.64
To Cash on Hand.....	52,724.48
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$285,893.12

January 1, 1892, balance forward :

	Dr.
To Bond Account .....	\$218,000.00
To Cash on Hand.....	67,893.12
To Interest Received, 1892.....	13,083.55
To Sale of \$20,000 Bond, 1892.....	20,000.00
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$318,976.67

	Cr.
By Real Estate Purchase, Belleville..	\$ 13,965.35
“ “ “ “ S. Orange.	81,821.20
“ Expense Paid Engineers.....	882.52
“ Cash, Bond Sold.....	20,000.00
“ Bond Account.....	198,000.00
“ Cash in Bank, December 31, 1892.	4,307.60
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$318,976.67

January 1, 1893, balance forward :

Bond Account.....	\$198,000.00
Cash in Bank.....	4,307.60
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$202,307.60

The Bond balance includes the four Bonds of \$10,000 each, of the over issue of bonds in 1873. These bonds were issued by "The Party" that caused the tax rate in this City of 2.44, and for some inscrutable purpose of the Almighty was then permitted to control the affairs of this City, and sold for ninety-seven cents on the dollar, and in 1882 was purchased by the Aqueduct Board at twenty-four and a fraction above par, and placed in their Sinking Fund, and as no one but the city of Newark has been the sufferer, and as the bonds were due in 1892 and are now the property of the City, they should be destroyed and end an old scandal, and reduce our City Bonded Debt \$40,000.

There should be no hesitation on the part of the Board of Street and Water Commissioners, for they do not have money enough to build their storage reservoirs, and the Mayor and Common Council only have the right to issue Bonds for their use when required.

#### CONGRATULATORY.

When the Newark Aqueduct Board was created, it was made their duty to pay the running expenses of the Board from the collections received from those using Aqueduct water, and the balance of their collections was to be applied to the payment of the interest on their Water Bonds.

The Common Council was to raise yearly the balance of the interest by the Tax Ordinance.

The amount that was raised for this purpose in 1882, was \$100,000.

The sum required for this purpose has been decreasing



each year since, until the Board is now self-sustaining.

In 1892, the Board of Works paid the interest on their Water Bonds, amounting to \$3,532,000. They also paid six month's interest on \$4,000,000, at four cent. (the New Water Supply Bonds). This condition of affairs is flattering to the Board that has secured a new water supply, and satisfactory to the people who are now receiving the benefit arising from the use of pure and wholesome water, without any increase in the price formerly paid for filthy looking water.

#### THE BOARD OF STREET AND WATER COMMISSIONERS.

When it was decided to adopt the plan of doing a portion of the City's Business by the course taken in many of the cities of the United States, and known as "the Board of Works System," a noisy attack was made on the proposed plan.

The friends of the Board were charged by their opponents with having changed their principles, and all of their concern was for fear that the friends of the Board would injure themselves and their own party.

As this cry came from all their speakers in all parts of the City, it can be seen which party they feared would be injured.

So much was said that when the time came for appointing the Board, that but one course was left for me to take, and that was to make the party that had been instrumental in creating the Board, responsible for its success or failure, and the appointments were accordingly so made.

It should be borne in mind that from 1861 to 1891, not a case is on record where the President of the United States nominated a Judge for a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, unless both parties were of the same political faith or party affiliation. Incidentally, I might remark that the contrary practice has obtained in New Jersey, to the intense disgust of a number of gentlemen who have a desire "to get in out of the cold."

I cannot say, truthfully, that all of my attempts to constitute non-partisan Boards and Commissions were brilliant successes.

In 1884 it was made my duty to nominate a Board of Health of five members, who, with the Aldermanic Committee of three members, and the Mayor *ex-officio*, would make a Board of nine members.

The President of the Common Council appointed one of the opposite party, and I three, and the offices were divided satisfactorily between the two parties.

A change in the complexion of the Common Council took place in 1885, and a new President of the Common Council was elected.

Common courtesy, as well as decency, required that the minority should be represented on the Aldermanic Committee, which would have given his party a majority of one and the control of the Board, but he appointed three of his party, thus making his party, in the should be non-partisan Board of Health, six to the opposite party's three, and the way the majority proceeded to turn out old and faithful officers and put in their political associates, demonstrated that "the Tenure of Office Act" had no friend in the majority in the Board of Health in Newark.

Out of an appropriation made by the Common Council to the Board of Health of about \$16,000, over \$14,000 was grabbed by the majority then in control of the Board.

All of my attempts to create non-partisan Boards have not resulted in failure.

I can refer with pleasure to a non-partisan Board appointed last year.

By an act of the Legislature, approved March 24, 1892, it was made the duty of the Mayor to appoint a Board of Commissioners to whom all assessments for damages and benefits for local improvements made, and to be made, in the City, shall be referred. In former years it was made the duty of the Court to appoint a Commission for the assessment of benefits or damages for local improvements made, and as each set of Commissioners had views of their own, uniformity of assessments was not, in all cases, secured.

The new Commission was organized on the non-partisan plan, June 13, 1892, and eighteen Reports of Assessments were presented to the Court for ratification prior to January 1, 1893, and fourteen additional from January to April, 1893. Of these reports thirty-one were confirmed by the Court without objection, which I consider is a great compliment for the new Commission.

#### LIGHTING THE CITY.

That it is the duty of the Municipal Government to provide for a supply of good and wholesome water for the use of the inhabitants of the City, and own the same, is unquestioned in Newark to-day.

I believe it is the duty of the Municipal Government, also, to provide light for the use of the City.

It would greatly assist the police, and would tend to make the streets as safe by night, as by day, and protect the people from imposition.

This is what the Mayor of Cincinnati says in his annual message of 1891 :

“ While it is a fact that the Cincinnati Gas Light and Coke Company has a contract running for several years, yet, I believe this company is ready and willing to make a new contract for ten years at a considerable reduction in price.

“ If a contract can be made for ten years, graded as follows :

say \$1.00 per 1,000 cubic feet for first year ;

90 “ “ “ “ “ second year ;

80 “ “ “ “ “ third year ;

75 “ “ “ “ “ for the remaining years

of the contract, it would be acceptable to the citizens of Cincinnati.”

This will show what is the current of the feeling of the people in the West concerning the lighting question.

The following information was obtained in the Mayor's Office, when on a recent visit to the city of Cleveland, O., and can be regarded as official :

October 19, 1892.

#### STREET LIGHTING IN THE CITY OF CLEVELAND, O.

ELECTRIC.—Twenty 4,000 C. P. arc lamps, on three iron masts, 200 feet high, light portions of the centre of the city, and 175 2,000 C. P. arc lamps, suspended over

roadways, are used on several main streets, at a cost of \$177.45 for the 4,000, and \$88 65 for the 2,000 C. P. lamps per year, burning a scheduled number of hours per year (2,300 hours), which do not require lighting on moon lighted nights. The lighting being governed at the lighting station.

GAS.—5,912 Gas Lights are used in lighting portions of the city, the lamps burning  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet per hour, on a schedule of 3,760 hours per year, for all night lighting. The cost being at the rate of 80 cents per thousand feet burned. The street gas lamps are lighted, extinguished, glass furnished and cared for by parties other than the gas companies, at \$6.00 per lamp per year.

VAPOR LIGHTING.—3,920 Vapor Lamps are used in lighting the outlying streets, at \$15.25 per lamp per year, burning 3,760 hours. This price includes all repairs and broken glass.

The price of gas to all consumers is fixed by ordinance, at 80 cents per 1,000 cubic feet. Gas companies pay  $6\frac{1}{2}$  cents per 1,000 feet into city treasury, on gross output, now about 800,000,000 feet annually. The receipts from this source 1892, will be about \$50,000.

#### LIGHTING IN NEWARK.

Number of electric lights of 2,000 C. P., 583. Cost of each per year, \$146. Lighted from dusk to daylight.

#### GAS LAMPS.

The Newark Gas Light Company supplies 2,081 lamps, at \$19.00 each per year.

The Citizens' Gas Light Company supplies 1,105 lamps at \$20.00 each per year.

The lamps are to be supplied with a four foot per hour burner, and burn 3,300 hours per year. The City is to be supplied with gas for use at its Public Buildings for \$1.40 per 1,000 cubic feet, and the citizens for \$1.60, with a deduction of 10 cents per 1,000 cubic feet to the citizen for metered gas, if the monthly bill is paid within five days after its presentation.

I would not countenance the confiscation of private property, but I do recommend that the City should provide and own its Gas Works, in order to protect the citizens from imposition.

The citizen of Newark pays \$1.50 net for 1,000 cubic feet of gas, while the citizen of Cleveland pays 80 cents for the same amount, and the City Government is entitled to six and one-half cents for each 1,000 cubic feet of the entire output of the Gas Works for all purposes.

The cost of a plant to manufacture gas, with the cost of mains, great and small, to distribute the gas to the consumers, can be readily ascertained, and if the Gas Companies will not dispose of their Gas Works the City should build duplicate Works at once.

The City has a steam plant already established, at the Pumping Station at Belleville, that could be used to supply power for an Electric Light Plant that could be built on City Property, already paid for, and furnish power for 1,500 Electric Lights of 2,000 candle power.

There is room for a building either north or south of the Boiler House that would shelter all the engines and dyna-

mos that would be required to furnish power and electric lights for the City.

Cities owning their own electric light plants report that lights are furnished for less than \$50.00 yearly.

The plant at Belleville stands by the river side, where coal can be delivered, without carting, as in the past, when used for a water pumping station.

Until the New Water Supply is thoroughly tested, prudence will require that the pumps shall be worked or used daily, which can be done during the day, leaving the power for use for lights at night.

It may be urged that this plant would be too distant from the centre of the City, but it should be remembered that it is proposed to supply electric lights and run street cars in Buffalo with power generated at Niagara Falls, 21 miles away.

#### THE MARKET.

The injunction obtained against the City, prohibiting the use of the streets around Military Park as a Country Market, compelled the Authorities to do away with a notorious nuisance, which, but for the injunction, would probably be in existence to-day.

The Commissioners appointed to condemn the property required and assess the damages, made awards amounting to more than 100 per cent. above the assessed the property taken.

The Commissioners appointed to secure "Increased Market Facilities" erected a new building, as they were in duty bound to do, and then repaired the Old Market, re-



lying on the verbal promise of the stand-holders to pay an increased rental for the Stands they occupied, and would have paved North Canal Street with asphalt if they had not been halted.

When a man employs a doctor, he must take his medicine voluntarily, whether he likes it or not, but he has reserved rights, and there is no law to prevent him from making a wry face if it be bitter or in big doses.

The bill amounted to \$335,000.

Thanks to my early training, no man ever heard me swear, but I have been sorely tempted.

There are people in this world who act as though they thought they were doing God's service if they could take the peoples' money and give it to an individual or individuals.

They seem to be anxious to establish a reputation for liberality and generosity, if it can be done by using other peoples' money.

No man knows the worth of a dollar until he has earned one, and if he has earned it by manual labor he is usually careful and prudent when he has charge of dollars that are to be expended under his supervision, and when he is held responsible for the expenditure of the dollars.

It may be considered out of date, but I have an old fashioned idea, and I wish it was shared by others and carried into practice, and it is that if a man is elected or appointed to any office in the City Government, he should in all cases, look out for the interests of his employer—the City.

The stands in the old Country Market had been rented for \$7,896.00 per year.

The Market Committee, from your Honorable Body

gave these stand-holders places in the New Market which would secure an annual rental of \$11,640.00, leaving the rents, amounting to \$9,948.00 from the stands in the Market over the Canal, unchanged. To this amount the receipts from the market grounds were added, and from the gross amount the running expenses of the Market and the interest on the bonds were paid, and the balance was turned over to the Sinking Fund Commissioners.

The bonds were issued in 1891, and on December 1, 1891, the amount in the Sinking Fund to their credit was \$3,130.05, and December 1, 1892, the amount had been increased, to \$9,273.40.

The Market Committee has revised the old schedule of prices, and the stand-holders in the Old Market are now to pay \$14,331.00, and in the New Market \$12,984.00 yearly. To this amount, an unknown sum—the receipts from the Market Grounds and City Scales are to be added, which sum can only be known at the close of the year. In 1891, it was \$8,490.65.

It is to be expected that the Sinking Fund will show a decided increase December 1, 1893.

We have as good a Market as can be found anywhere. A Market that has cost the City a half million of dollars, and is worth twice that sum, must not be run at a loss or ruined.

I am aware that self-interest goes a great way, but if the Market is so managed that it proves a financial failure, I might stand by and say, "can it be thus," but I could not finish the quotation and add "we are ruined by Chinese cheap labor."

I would suggest that the revenue of the Market could be

increased by renting twenty or twenty-five feet of the Mulberry Street end of the Market Grounds for two years, with the right of renewal for two years more.

From the Hay Market Scales, in the year 1891, the amount turned into the Market Fund was \$308.60. The Salary of the Clerk was \$700.00 a year.

This office had been known as a sinecure for years, but was promptly abolished by the Common Council in the early part of the year 1892.

#### THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The number on the roster of the Police Department, December 31, 1892, was two hundred and seventy-eight, an increase from the year previous of eighteen, viz :

Commissioners.....	4
Secretary . . . . .	1
Superintendent.....	1
Chief.....	1
Captains.....	4
Lieutenants.....	12
Detectives.....	5
Truant Officer.....	1
Patrolmen.....	208
Superintendent of Signal Service.....	1
Drivers.....	4
Stableman.....	1
Matrons.....	2
Chancemen.....	33
Total.....	278

During the year the office of Sergeant of Police was abolished, and the nine men with the rank of Sergeant were ordered on patrol duty. The office of Roundsman was established, and four patrolmen were selected and detailed as Roundsmen.

One hundred additional Police Signal Boxes were placed in service, making two hundred in all, thus fully equipping the City for years to come.

The Chief of Police was placed in charge of the Detective force, to report to the Superintendent.

During the year the Board condemned the Second Precinct Police Station as unhealthy and unfit for a Police Station, and sent a request to the Board of Street and Water Commissioners for seventy-five feet fronting on Summer Avenue, of the old Hay Market property, and I am not aware of any good reason having been given why the request should not be granted.

The Police Force in Newark is in better condition to-day than ever before in the history of the City.

The man who is sober and goes along the streets and minds his own business, and lets other people's business alone, is rarely or never molested.

But the man who wishes for trouble, and goes about nights looking for it, can be accommodated with the genuine article by going to the Italian quarters and insulting the people who reside there.

I am in duty bound to say a word in favor of the Italians. Thousands of that nationality were engaged by the East Jersey Water Company, in constructing the reservoirs at Clinton, Oak Ridge, and the Intake, and laying the pipe in e from the Intake to Newark, going and coming from

one place to another for years, and I find upon inquiry that there is not a single case on record where an insult was offered by an Italian to a woman residing on or near the line of this great work, from its commencement to its completion.

The Italian is here, and he is here to stay. He is learning our language and our ways, and it would be well for the police to discourage a habit that some boys have, as well as boys of a larger growth, of calling the Italian by any but pet names, and annoying him generally.

The Italian by birth has a more impetuous nature, or emotional turn of mind than a Chinaman, for instance, and his patience is liable to give out sooner, but neither race is infallible in the selections of their subjects, when patience is exhausted. If they were so constituted there would be less trouble in the world.

In closing this subject, I can say without the fear of successful contradiction, that there was never a time before in Newark when there was greater security for person and property afforded by the police than the present.

Appropriated by Tax Ordinance in 1892, for the support of this department, \$295,402.00.

#### THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Fire Department of this City at the present time consists of :

Commissioners.....	4
Superintendent.....	1
Chief Engineer.....	1

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Superintendent of Fire Alarm.....	1
Captains.....	15
Firemen.. ..	122
Bell Ringers.....	3
Telegraph Linemen.....	2
Clerk.....	1
Janitor at Headquarters.....	1
<hr/>	
Total.....	151

During the year the Headquarters building has been overhauled in part by adding a story for the Fire Alarm plant.

Money has been appropriated for a house and lot in the old Thirteenth Ward. The lot should be bought at once, and a building erected as soon as possible to accommodate a steamer and hook and ladder truck.

Something should be done with the lot in the old Tenth Ward, which was purchased a few years ago for a hook and ladder company, which is very much needed in that section of the City.

No. of Horses in the Department. ....	53
“ Steamers.....	11
“ Hook and Ladder Trucks.....	3
“ Chemical Engines.....	1
“ Steamers in reserve.....	2
“ Aerial Hook & Ladder Trucks in reserve	1
“ Chemical Engines in reserve.....	1

During the year a contract has been made with the Gamewell Fire Alarm Telegraph Company for an improved Central Office System, at a cost of \$20,000, the City having

outgrown the Automatic System now in use, which, in consequence of the large number of wires strung in the City and various other causes, has become very unsatisfactory. The System and Fire Alarm Office will be placed in the Headquarters building during the present year.

Appropriated by Tax Ordinance in 1892, for the support of this department, \$177,242.00.

## NEW BUILDINGS.

The table showing the number of new buildings erected in Newark since 1880, is continued to December 31, 1892.

Year.	Frame.	Brick.	Total.	Dwellings.
1881	232	155	387	291
1882	470	159	629	480
1883	537	181	718	600
1884	599	259	858	696
1885	809	220	1029	861
1886	722	223	945	756
1887	916	252	1168	865
1888	1060	313	1373	1090
1889	1251	290	1541	1281
1890	1203	351	1554	1238
1891	1143	292	1435	1090
1892	1122	282	1404	1028
Total.....	10064	2977	13041	10276

From the data furnished, I am prepared to state that the population of Newark, January 1, 1893, was at least 205,000.



The following table shows the population of Newark as ascertained by enumerations made at different times during the past few years :

1880, United States census.....	136,508
1885, State census.....	153,000
1890, United States census.....	181,220
1890, Tax Clerks' census.....	193,055

I do not place any confidence in the United States Census taken in 1890, while so many of our people were absent enjoying their vacations, but I am satisfied that the census taken by the Tax Commissioners the same year is reliable.

The lines within which frame buildings are not now permitted to be built should be extended.

It is not a very edifying spectacle to see, or elevating to read, of lumber dealers attempting to control the change of those boundaries of more than thirty-five years existence.

It is time that stone, brick, cement and mortar should be the material used in the erection of buildings, in at least three-fourths of this City.

The Common Council of 1893, should have due regard for the best interests of the City, act fearlessly, and dispose of this question without further delay.

The re-building of frame structures within "the Fire Limits," under the guise of repairing, is disgraceful, and should be stopped.

#### SHADE TREES IN THE CITY.

Formerly Newark was noted for the great number and beauty of the shade trees in our streets.

The assertion has been made, and I believe it to be true, that Newark had more fine elms than the famed Elm City, New Haven.

Now, when a new building is to be erected, or, in too many cases, when an old one is to be repaired, the trees are ruthlessly destroyed.

Elms that were planted a century ago are laid low by the woodman's ax, and while the people, who have been accustomed to pass by these old landmarks day after day from childhood heave a sigh and move on, and there is no one to stop the vandalism.

When the trees are destroyed, awnings are put up in many case in violation of the City's Ordinances entirely across the sidewalk, or in violation of Section 203 of the Revised Ordinances, which says: "No portion or part of any cloth or canvas used as an awning shall hang loosely down from the same over the sidewalk or footpath, under the penalty of \$2.00 for every day the same shall remain, and continue to be forfeited and paid by the owner or person using the same."

It is wisely made the duty of the Governor of the State to issue a proclamation each year calling the attention of the people to the importance of observing "Arbor Day." While the people in the country, in reponse to this proclamation, have planted trees, the citizens of Newark on the same day have allowed unauthorized persons to cut and destroy shade trees planted in the streets of our city, without raising a riot. The mechanic and his wife and children cannot afford to spend their summers by the sea shore or the springs, or the mountains, consequently something should be done for the comfort of those people who

must remain in the City during the hot months, and I know of no better plan than that the city should encourage the planting of trees in our streets.

I would recommend that in 1894 a dollar be remitted from each man's tax that can exhibit the proof that he owns a 25 foot lot, and that in 1893 he planted a shade tree in front of his premises, and that the tree is alive and growing.

#### THE STREET CARS.

The people demand Rapid Transit from the steam railroad depots to the suburbs of the City, and Rapid Transit in return.

I favor giving the people what they desire, if within the bounds of reason.

The street car is the poor man's coach, but it must no longer go at a slow pace.

I have traveled thousands of miles, at my own expense, to ascertain what systems of Rapid Transit were in use in other cities, and I have found no other system in use that offers so many advantages as the "Trolley."

This travel was also with the hope that some motor or storage battery might be found that would do away with the necessity for poles and over-head wires in our wide and beautiful Broad Street, but I found nothing that would be acceptable.

When cars propelled by electricity, by the overhead or Trolley System, go from St. Paul to Minneapolis (10½ miles), and beat the regular schedule time of the horse cars from Forty-second Street to the Post Office, in New

York (3 miles), by six minutes, I am in favor of using the Trolley System in Newark until something better can be found and used in its place.

I must say, in all candor, that while the Essex Passenger Railway and Traction Company have been asking favors of the City, which in most cases have been granted, the Companies have in return given the people of Newark and vicinity, of late, the worst street car service of any city of its size in the United States, so far as I can ascertain.

Roads that occupy the streets of Newark by Ordinance, and, as I am informed, could be duplicated for \$1,800,000, were sold for \$4,800,000, and somebody made \$3,000,000 by the transaction.

The roads were then bonded for \$6,000,000, and stocked for as much more, and the purchasers have, as is apparent, been more anxious to pay six per cent. interest on their bonds and a dividend on their stock, than to fulfill their agreement with the City and accommodate the public.

An admirable system of transfers was devised, which, if carried out as promised, would give the city of Newark the very best accommodations of any city in the United States, but too much of the plan is not put in operation, and exists on paper only.

The agreement to pay the City five per cent. of their gross receipts, I fear is being interpreted as meaning five per cent. of their gross earnings, or after all their expenses are paid.

The little infant that has been nursed and protected by the City should have its fangs removed, and the claws in its paws carefully trimmed, before the nature of the "What Is

It " is found out, or the City will find, when too late, that she has secured a master instead of a servant.

I would respectfully, and earnestly, renew my recommendations made in former years, that the money paid by the street car companies, under the agreement made to pay the City five per cent. of their gross receipts, be devoted to the purchase of property for parks and the maintenance of parks.

#### THE RAILROADS.

We are one year nearer the time when the Railroads will elevate their tracks in portions of this city.

Their prominent business during the past year has been in the Courts, settling the claims of the heirs of those whom they have killed.

When the D. L. & W. Railroad directors settle the claims now pending for killing or maiming people, and the destruction of property, and ascertain the cost of flagmen and extra or helping engines, they will find that the amount would be enough to pay the interest at four per cent. on an investment of money that would elevate the tracks of their road and make the Broad, Plane and High Street crossings absolutely safe.

It is to be hoped that juries will set the price of life so high that it will be unprofitable for these Companies which maintain grade crossings to continue to slaughter men and women. It does not seem that any consideration other than this will deter them from their work of destruction. So long as it pays, so long they demand human sacrifice. If our citizens cannot protect themselves in any other way,

they can reach these case hardened railroad magnates by giving verdicts which will make it profitable to make the crossings of our streets safe.

In the case of the D. L. & W. Railroad we have an exhibition of official indifference, if not down-right meanness, unexampled. The City had the right to eject this Company from Morris and Essex Railroad Avenue. It was operating its road there to the exclusion of the rights of our people, and the City commenced a proceeding against it for the purpose of compelling it to take up its tracks—a suit in ejectment. The Company first removed this case to the United States Circuit Court, there it was finally, after long delays, ready for trial; then the Company began to beg, and the City, anxious to preserve all its franchise and enable the Company to do business, made a most liberal settlement of this suit. About the same time, the City had obtained an injunction preventing the use of four new tracks across Spring Street, a practical confiscation of that thoroughfare ; the settlement included both cases. The Company agreed to widen Railroad Avenue, west of Broad Street, and to pay the expense of this improvement ; it agreed, also, to take up two tracks east of Broad Street, to improve its depot grounds, and to purchase or condemn the property between Cross and Division Streets, and devote it to business uses without any opening on Broad Street, and thus make it practical depot grounds. Years have elapsed since this settlement was made, and yet the Company has not kept its faith with the City; it owes the City a considerable sum of money paid out for the improvement west of Broad Street. It has not improved its grounds, as it agreed to do, nor has it taken up its tracks east of Broad Street. Appealed to

from time to time the Company has promised to do its duty in this regard, but it never does, probably it never will, until driven to do so by a further application to the court. There are no rights which it seems bound to respect. I have called attention hitherto to its heartlessness, and I desire to emphasize what I have already said about the meanness of its management. It is to be hoped that some day we may live to see men in control of this great line of thoroughfare, who have some regard for the rights of the people, who are obliged to do business with it, and live along its line.

#### COST OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS FOR 1892.

To Balance from 1891 .....	\$ 29,477.28
To amount received from State Appropriation.	13,350.59
“ “ “ “ Tax Ordinance.....	110,850.00
“ “ “ “ Two Mill Tax.....	355,682.79
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$509,360.66
By amount expended for support of public schools.....	\$499,468.81

#### PUBLIC SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT.

To Balance from 1891.....	\$ 76,663.03
To amount received from sale of Bonds.....	34,000.00
“ “ “ “ Sale of Houston St.	
School Building.....	250.00
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$110,913.03
By amounts expended for sites and buildings.	\$ 89,326.47



## PUBLIC SCHOOL STATISTICS.

Buildings owned by the city.....	39
Buildings rented by the city.....	4
Number of class rooms.....	466
Seating capacity.....	25,130
Number of children enrolled.....	26,650
Average enrollment.....	20,015
Average attendance.....	17,588
Enrollment in Evening Schools.....	3,885
Number of children between 5 and 18, census of 1892.....	52,636
Number of male teachers.....	34
Number of female teachers.....	426
Total.....	460

## NUMBER ATTENDING PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

Males.....	4,413
Females.....	4,116
Total.....	8,529

The question has often been asked in my hearing, "What could be done if the parochial schools should be closed and the Board of Education should be called upon to provide for the education of all of the children in Newark?"

The parochial school problem is likely to be brought forward in the near future, and must be solved.

My recommendation, briefly outlined, would be that the parochial school buildings should be placed in charge of

the Board of Education, from twelve o'clock Sunday night to twelve o'clock Friday night, of each and every week, during the year.

The parochial school teachers shall pass the same examination, and receive the same compensation, as is paid to the same grade of teachers, and for like work, in the Public Schools.

The rank of the teacher can be easily ascertained and determined by the Certificate issued by the State Board of Education, after the applicant has passed a written examination.

The Board of Education shall supply these schools with school books, furniture and other supplies, including fuel, and also pay the janitor.

The Board of Education has, wisely, I think, refused to allow their Public School Buildings to be occupied as churches, evenings or on Sundays.

The parochial school buildings shall be placed in charge of their owners from Friday night to Monday morning, and may be used for Church or Sunday School purposes.

The reason for suggesting the time when the Board shall take charge of these buildings, is to allow time for the janitor to sweep, dust and prepare them for the day school at nine in the morning.

To carry this plan out successfully, will require a large increase in the expenditure of money for school purposes, but that consideration should not be permitted to stand in the way of its consumation, if it be found acceptable.

The running expenses of the schools will be greatly increased, but the good accomplished for the community in making the people who are to dwell together more of one

mind in every good work, as they should be, when better acquainted, will more than compensate for the increase in the money required for school purposes.

## CITY HOME.

The crowded condition of the City Home made it absolutely necessary to increase its capacity, by erecting the north wing, as intended in the original design.

Your Honorable Body appropriated \$4,221.16 from the Contingent Fund, and transferred \$4,778.84 of unexpended balances from the appropriations to three committees, whose work had been completed and the committees discharged, making \$9,000 available funds for the new building in 1891.

Plans and specifications were prepared, bids solicited, and contracts awarded for the first or basement story, as follows :

Excavation.....	\$ 313.13
Foundations and Walls.....	3,913.00
Iron Columns.....	620.00
Cut Stone Work.....	985.00
Carpenter Work.....	727.80
Architect.....	327.94
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Amount.....	\$6,886.87

It was decided not to incur any indebtedness, and the order for work for 1891 stopped at this point.

1892.

Common Council appropriated from the Grab Bag Fund \$30,000.00 for the maintenance of the Home.

For Building Purposes.....	\$12,000.00
Balance on hand from 1891.....	2,113.13

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Total.....	\$14,113.13
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Work ordered in 1892 :

Mason Work, First and Second Story..	\$ 7,935.00
Carpenter Work.....	5,515.00
Iron Work.....	722.00
Cut Stone Work.....	326.00
Second Story Floor.....	195.00
Furring, and First Story Floor.....	390.00
Tank and Supports and Sky Lights...	388.00
Plastering Dormitory.....	790.00
Two-story Extension for Lavatories...	830.93
Architect's Commission.....	854.59

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Total.....	\$17,946.52
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As this would be..... 3,833.39  
in excess of appropriations; the balance was paid from the earnings of the Brush Shop.

To plaster the sides and ceiling of the first story, finish the basement, furnish light and heat for the building, and to maintain the Institution for 1893, will require \$44,000.

Cost of New Building, 1891.....	\$ 6,856.87
“ “ “ “ 1892.....	17,946.52

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Total.....	\$24,803.39
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It is safe to assume that the new wing will cause the expenditure of \$37,000.

#### CITY HOME PURCHASES.

The land taken by the Caldwell Railroad Company reduced the area of land suitable for cultivation, and threatened the very existence of the "Home."

The City had lands, purchased at various times, and buildings erected that had cost a total of \$153,664.51, and this property must not be rendered useless for the purposes for which it was intended, by neglect.

The narrow strip of land retained from the original purchase, and extending from the highway nearly to the front of the "Home," which was held by a private party, was objectionable to the City authorities, and a source, at times, of great annoyance to the Superintendent and his assistants at the "Home."

The Common Council voted, unanimously, to place the necessary funds at my disposal to purchase this property.

The owner, knowing that it was for City purposes, demanded \$4,750, which I refused to give.

It was afterwards offered for \$4,500, and I was informed "that as I did not have to pay my own money for it, I need not be so particular about a few hundred dollars of Newark's money."

The property was purchased from Mr. Walker's heirs by the Mayor, in 1892, for \$2,750.

The Common Council of 1891 gave the necessary authority to purchase this and other property, and three buildings in front of the City Home, on Grove Avenue, a road

leading from Verona to Little Falls, were purchased in May last, and two have been removed.

It was found that one could be repaired and used to advantage by the City Home.

The repairs were made at a cost of \$220.50, and the house is now occupied as a place for the office and printing press of the *Caldwell News*.

The barn, valued at \$600, was moved to the north, and repaired, and is now used for the purpose for which it was first intended.

A tract of land on the south of the original purchase, containing  $20\frac{6}{10}$  acres, was purchased from R. W. & F. C. Goble, for \$5,064.

This straightens the line of the City Home property on the south, the whole length of the Goble property.

It was found necessary to resort to condemnation proceedings, under the Act of the Legislature, approved March 17th, 1891, to secure the  $3\frac{1}{10}$  acres of land required on the north side of the City Home property.

To this award (less than fifty per cent. of the asking price), must be added the costs of the Court, making a grand total of \$1,492.20 for the  $3\frac{1}{10}$  acres.

I might add, in this connection, that in my opinion, if any one of the Commissioners was thoroughly acquainted with farming, perfectly healthy, and twenty-one years of age, and he should be placed on a farm of 160 acres in the Verona valley, valued at twenty-five per cent. of their award, and should he work each and every day (Sundays excepted) from daylight in the morning until dark at night, for the next twenty years, he could not pay his taxes and six per cent. interest on the investment, and as for fun

or enjoyment, he would have nearly as much in the State's Prison at Trenton.

The following information concerning City Home property, is to be found at the Office of the Comptroller.

The land purchased in

1873 of Henry Walker,	56	acres cost	\$22,000.00
1885 of J. L. & R. W. Goble,	$8\frac{58}{100}$	acres cost	1,716.00
1890 of Jane Brown,	$14\frac{63}{100}$	acres cost	1,463.00
1892 of S. & A. Walker,	$11\frac{39}{100}$	acres cost	2,750.00
1892 of R. W. & F. C. Goble,	$20\frac{6}{100}$	acres cost	5,064.00
1892 by Condemnation,	$3\frac{19}{100}$	acres cost	1,492.20

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Total..... $103\frac{85}{100}$  acres cost \$34,485.20

The portion of land lying west of the highway and railroad is of but little value for cultivation, but it may be made to supply yearly, water enough for the "Home," by gravity.

The City Home was never intended for a penal institution.

Boys and girls who were truant from school were exposed to temptations from a class of children found in the streets, and with a desire to save for a life of usefulness as many of those children as possible, the City Home was established.

It has done a noble work, as is attested by the exemplary life and conduct of hundreds of those who have been cared for at the Home.

The following statistics will afford "some food for reflection," and may lead some people, after they have been reminded of their own homes and surroundings when young, to carefully consider this question: "How much of a chance



do you think these boys and girls had for pleasant homes and a successful start in life in Newark?"

Since the Newark City Home was prepared for the reception of pupils in 1874, the whole number received is

Boys .....	934
Girls.....	172

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Total.....1,106

The number who had lost both parents was..	147
“ “ “ “ “ their father “ ..	259
“ “ “ “ “ “ mother “ ..	204
“ “ “ “ a stepfather “ ..	66
“ “ “ “ a stepmother “ ..	48
“ “ whose parents were separated “ ..	51

Hon. C. M. Harrison, Superintendent of the Newark City Home, uses the following language in his report :

“Many children who have parents are worthy of the largest sympathy. It is often the case that their home life is made intolerable by the petulance and indiscreet treatment of parents. That many become street waifs is due to this cause. Beside, as the children are subjects of the ills of heridity, they cannot be governed by ordinary methods, and parents drive them upon the streets by their impulsive action. This is all a matter of ‘parental inadequacy.’

“Many children, also (I’m sorry I cannot give the number), are subjects of neglect, because of the chronic diseases which afflict one or both parents. Many fathers or mothers die in the hospital shortly after the reception of their children here. Indeed, in seventy per cent. of the cases of commitment, something in the way of home misfortunes may be attributed as cause.

“The educational department at the Home is doing a very practical work, having for its aim the qualification of the inmates for the field of labor for which they evince the greater aptitudes. During the year past, a class has received regular instruction in type setting, and in the ordinary job work of the printing office. The boys receiving this instruction were from the advanced classes of the grammar department, and were given preference because they were orphans or without friends. Trade learning is a feature of all the advanced reformatories of the United States, and the universal testimony is in favor of mechanical instruction. The Trustees are disposed to extend the opportunities for trade learning to such inmates as prove themselves thoughtful and dutiful.

“The class in perspective drawing, and the choir class have accomplished meritorious work during the year. The members of the latter class are always prepared to furnish a portion of the programme for general entertainments. This special instruction has been given the inmates without cost to the City.

“The addition of several acres of choice, arable land to the garden area of the Home farm, is a source of profit. The crops of the past summer and autumn were in general excellent, and the reduction of the food account by the cropping of these lands, will always be a valuable item to the City Home.”

Number of boys on the roll, Jan., 1892.....	227
“ “ girls “ “ “ “ .....	29
“ “ boys paroled in 1892.....	101
“ “ girls “ “ .....	10

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Number of	boys admitted in 1892.....	67
“	“ girls “ “ .....	10
“	“ boys on the roll, Jan. 1, 1893.....	193
“	“ girls “ “ “ “ .....	29

## PUBLIC PARKS.

I must renew my recommendation, to appropriate, or set apart the five per cent. of the gross receipts which the street cars using electricity as a motive power, have agreed to pay to the City, for the purchase of property, for, and the maintenance of parks.

The thousands of people who would visit the park at Branch Brook, summer and winter, would be pleased, and the street car company would derive an increased revenue from such an attraction, on or near their routes.

There are many men who break the law in order to be put into the jail.

There it is warm. They can have all they can eat and drink, and at night they can retire to sleep with a sense of absolute security.

Moth, rust and dirt may corrupt, but the thief cannot break in and steal their treasures.

You hear of but few who are dissatisfied with their surroundings and try to break out. The jail is too popular, and too populous.

Many of the boarders fear nothing—but water and work—and I would recommend that they be sent, under proper restrictions, to Reservoir Park and induced to work, if necessary, by the use of the shower bath, and in a few

months the people of the city of Newark would have a Park of which they would be proud.

This medicine, if administered, would work the rum out of a "Drunk and Disorderly," retired for the good of his health by the Police Justice, for from five to thirty days, quicker than any other plan that I can suggest, and it might result in a permanent cure of the patient if followed up for thirty days.

The man who prefers free board at the jail to paying his poll tax, should be permitted to work the dollar out at thirty-three and one-third cents a day, board included.

It may be said that we have no law that would sanction the employment of the inmates of prisons, on public works.

Then secure such a law by Legislative enactment next year, and let its effects reach the State's Prison at Trenton, where, instead of increasing the capacity of the prison, let a certain grade of prisoners be put to work on the highways under proper restrictions (ball and chain if necessary), until good roads are the rule in New Jersey.

Minnesota has a law by which the inmates of the Work House at St. Paul are at work transforming a rough tract of land, containing  $256\frac{1}{2}$  acres, with an artificial lake in the middle, into a magnificent Park, abounding with drives, foot paths, trees, shrubs, plants and flowers, as I saw when visiting that city in the Autumn of 1892.

Newark has  $62\frac{1}{4}$  acres of land which has been set apart for Park purposes. Bounded by Orange and Duryee Streets, Sussex Avenue and the Canal, is another tract of land belonging to the City, containing  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres, which should also be devoted to Park purposes, and within a half mile of the Sussex Avenue entrance to the Park is the labor

required, but the City Officials are timid, and lack the public spirit necessary to commence the work of transforming this land into a Park.

I am confident that the public will sustain your Honorable Body if you commence this work during the year 1893.

I have been requested by officials from cities to furnish the names and extent of the parks belonging to the city of Newark. I am not proud of our exhibit.

From personal knowledge and examination, when visiting the city of Minneapolis, I found she had a fine boulevard, miles in length, with trees planted that will shade the avenue its entire length, and reaching to the park at the Falls of the Minnehaha.

St. Paul has a boulevard on one side of the Mississippi as far as Fort Snelling, and on the opposite side of the river, one that joins with the boulevard from Minneapolis, thus connecting the two cities with a boulevard ten or more miles in length.

The following table of the population of the three cities is from the census of 1890 :

Newark,	193,055,	No. of parks,	14,	extent, in acres	80
St. Paul,	133,156,	"	"	43,	" " 725
Minneapolis,	164,738,	"	"	33,	" " 1,476

St. Paul has a park containing about 300 acres, that was purchased twenty years ago, and is now worth One Million Dollars, or ten times its original cost.

In answer to my request, from the city of Minneapolis, the following answer was returned : "The original cost of the parks of this City, not including improvements, is \$2,051,137.52.

Newark is a very conservative City, and I approve of her

course of late, in providing the ways and means for paying for her improvements before the work is commenced. Reservoir Park should be put in order this year. All of the land from the west side of Aqueduct Street to the Canal, and from Bloomfield Avenue to Orange Street, should be secured at once, by purchase or condemnation, for Park purposes.

The park areas in acres in ten of our principal cities are reported as follows :

Cincinnati.....	539	St. Louis.....	2,232
Brooklyn.....	678	Boston.....	2,290
Baltimore.....	846	Philadelphia.....	3,000
Buffalo.....	900	Chicago.....	3,000
San Francisco.....	1,181	New York.....	5,157

#### THE DOG POUND.

A feasible plan has been proposed for registering dogs and for the removal of unregistered dogs from the City, and it is very desirable that the ordinance now under consideration by your Honorable Body should be passed immediately.

The constant and genuine fear exhibited by many people when in the street concerning rabid dogs should be considered, and the thousands of worthless curs that infest our City should be removed before August, 1893.

Paterson reports a revenue from registering dogs in 1892, of \$4,742.

Cleveland, Ohio, in 1890, reported 9,826 dogs registered, and an income of \$10,838 from that source, \$6,772 91 of which was given to the Police Department.

The neighboring city of Elizabeth, New Jersey, is reported by the United States Census Department in 1890, as having a population of 37,683, and the City reports a dog population of 2,277, on which \$2,550 was collected in 1892.

#### THE ALMS HOUSE.

The nucleus of the Alms House property, then located in Clinton township, was purchased by Newark in 1815.

In 1890, the City sold 90½ lots, 25x100, for \$36,220, the land being required for railroad purposes.

I would recommend that the balance of the property, 155 lots, 25x100, and buildings, be sold, and that a portion of the proceeds be applied to the erection of an Alms House on the Belleville property, which was purchased for that use in 1892, and that the balance be applied to the building of a City Hospital. The Belleville property, fourteen acres more or less, cost \$11,000, and was paid for from the special Alms House Fund of \$36,220, leaving a balance now on hand, and ready for use, of \$25,220.

The dock, already built on the Aqueduct property, is but a short distance away, and can be used for receiving, by water, coal, and all heavy materials required at the Alms House, also fertilizers for the gardens.

All the Aqueduct property at Belleville, not required for other purposes, including two and three-tenths acres on the west side of the road opposite the pumping station, which has been used for storing water pipe and other material, can be cultivated by the inmates of the Alms



House without detriment to themselves and with a saving to the City.

In the near future, the old Alms House property will be required for business purposes. A spur, or spurs, from the railroad on the south, would make it a very desirable site for manufacturing purposes.

#### CITY SEARCHES.

Prior to the year 1891, it was the custom for the Comptroller to give Memorandum Searches, and also Official Searches for unpaid taxes and assessments on property, charging \$1.00 for the first and \$3.00 for the latter kind of a search, but neither search made the Comptroller, the clerks in the Comptroller's office, nor the City liable for any mistake or omission that might be made. The searches furnished to the Martin Act Commission brought to light many claims which the City had standing on their books against property, while the owners held a so-called Official Search.

No one had the right or power to rectify this wrong, and I have been pained and mortified that such cases were not of infrequent occurrence.

By an Act of the Legislature, approved March 11, 1891, the Comptroller was authorized to charge a sum not exceeding \$8.00 for an Official Search, giving a bond of \$10,000 to guarantee his searches. His bond was filed April, 1891, and the law went into effect April 20, 1891. I am pleased with its practical work, as but \$6.00 is charged for an Official Search, which is cheerfully paid by the party

requiring such security. I now hear of no complaints concerning imperfect searches in the Comptroller's office.

The following statement requires no explanation:

NEWARK, N. J., March 31, 1891.

JAMES F. CONNELLY, ESQ.,

Comptroller of the City of Newark :

DEAR SIR :--The following list comprises a part of the Tax and Assessment Liens furnished by your department on the final searches made for us and, cover property upon which we have acted in previous Reports.

These liens were omitted from searches heretofore furnished for our action, and under the "Martin Act," and its Supplements should now be cancelled as liens from the Books in your Department.

*Commissioners* { HARRISON VAN DUYN,  
*of* { JAMES L. HAYS,  
*Adjustment.* { T. C. HEWSON.

Then follows a list covering a number of pages and aggregating \$16,953.55, which, with interest, would have amounted to at least \$35,000, all of which is loss to the City.

To this list a further addition of at least \$1,000 should be made.

#### CONTENTS OF THE GRAB BAG IN 1892.

##### HOW IT CAME.

Fees, Searches, Assignment costs, etc.....	\$ 548.40
Police Courts.....	11,372.60
Rent Telephone Pole (Market).....	500.00

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Sale Ordinances.....	94.73
Electric Franchise, 5 per cent.....	12,876.43
Connelly Ordinance.....	21.53
State Railroad Tax.....	6,227.75
Martin Act Searches.....	1,069.74
Martin Act Advertising.....	185.00
Cost Tax Sale.....	635.00
East Jersey Water Co., Share Printing Bonds..	1,810.00
Licenses.....	327,557.56
Transferred from Other Accounts.....	13,453.86

## HOW IT WENT.

Salaries.....	\$114,562.60
Salaries Police Courts.....	12,000.00
Engraving Bonds.....	6,270.00
Overseer of Poor Desertion Cases..	87.00
Taxes on Potter's Field.....	39.00
Insurance.....	200.00
Technical School.....	5,000.00
Street Signs.....	701.40
Cost Martin Act Searches.....	7,350.80
Extra help, Janitor.....	300.00
F. D. Aber, Services Market Comr's.	200.00
Incidentals... ..	2,995.90
Care of and Examining Insane Patients.....	1,037.58
Telephone Rents, etc.....	164.25
Carriage Hire.....	113.00
Books, Stationery, Printing, etc....	15,140.60
Purchase of Lands, etc., City Home	9,456.20

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S. H. Pemberton, Over Payment...\$	10.00
Soap, Sponges, etc.....	77.90
Refunded Taxes and Assessments..	2,231.58
Reporters.....	500.00
Undertakers' Fees.....	559.60
Meadow Maps.....	9,043.60
Legislative Expenses.....	547.20
Memorial Day.....	2,084.98
Fourth of July.....	1,608.05
Columbus Celebration.....	500.00
C. Statistics.....	1,791.14
Election.....	2,204.28
Court and Stenographer Fees, etc..	451.25
Old Burying Ground case.....	5,284.52
Supplies, Sealer of Weights and Measures.....	837.17
District Courts, Cost above Receipts	2,913.80
Transferred to Other Accounts.....	170,079.20

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\$376,342.60 \$376,342.60

## THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

Many of your Honorable Body expect to visit the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, some time during the present year.

You have my permission to go, and my best wishes for a pleasant journey there and a safe return.

When you return you will be prepared to vote for an Ordinance that will prohibit the use of bituminous coal in our factories, except under proper restrictions.

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Pittsburg and Chicago are good object lessons, which, if attentively studied and observed, will prepare you to enjoy the clear atmosphere of Newark when you return, and it is to be hoped that your influence and votes, will prevent, if possible, a like condition of affairs from ever existing here.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH E. HAYNES,

*Mayor.*



# EXHIBITS.



## EXHIBIT A.

Detailed Statement of the Bonded Debt of the City of Newark, showing dates of Acts authorizing various Loans, year of issue, year due, rate of interest, rate per cent. of sinking fund, amount outstanding, Dec. 1, 1892, and amount in fund to the credit of each issue on December 1, 1891, and December 1, 1892.

No.	Authorized by Act Approved.	Year of Issue.	Loan Known as	Year Due.	Rate of Interest perct.	Rate per cent Sinking Fund.	Outstanding.	Amount in Fund to the credit of each issue, Dec. 1, 1891.	Amount in Fund to the credit of each issue, Dec. 1, 1892.
1	April 21, 1876.	1883	Tax Arrearage.....	1893	5	.....	122,000 00	95,735 88	96,497 94
2	April 21, 1876.	1884	Tax Arrearage.....	1894	5	.....	130,000 00	94,435 47	94,892 24
3	April 21, 1876	1885	Tax Arrearage . . .	1895	5	.....	112,000 00	77,964 94	78,264 65
4	April 21, 1876.	1886	Tax Arrearage.....	1896	4½	.....	97,000 00	92,137 20	94,821 36
5	April 21, 1876.	1887	Tax Arrearage.....	1897	4½	.....	75,000 00	67,413 67	69,995 48
6	April 21, 1876.	1888	Tax Arrearage.....	1898	4	.....	61,000 00	53,650 53	58,045 88
7	April 21, 1876.	1889	Tax Arrearage.....	1899	4	.....	51,000 00	38,868 22	44,577 27
8	April 21, 1876.	1890	Tax Arrearage.....	1900	4½	.....	28,000 00	9,166 28	17,889 81
9	April 21, 1876.	1891	Tax Arrearage.....	1901	4	.....	34,000 00	2,262 74	16,982 15
10	April 21, 1876.	1892	Tax Arrearage.....	1902	4	.....	33,000 00	.....	1,312 59
11	April 21, 1876.	1877	Water Bonds.....	1897	6	.....	100,000 00	.....	.....
12	April 17, 1875.	1875-6	Water Bonds.....	1905	7	.....	500,000 00	.....	.....
13	April 21, 1876.	1877	Water Bonds.....	1906	7	.....	50,000 00	.....	.....
14	April 21, 1876.	1879	Water Bonds.....	1909	5	.....	100,000 00	.....	.....
15	March 6, 1884.	1884	Water Bonds.....	1914	4	3	39,000 00	7,742 78	9,002 35
16	March 6, 1884.	1885	Water Bonds.....	1915	4½	3	200,000 00	41,893 98	49,839 55
17	March 6, 1884.	1885	Water Bonds.....	1915	4½	3	15,000 00	3,149 29	3,745 54
18	March 6, 1884.	1886	Water Bonds.....	1916	4	3	12,000 00	1,933 73	2,383 53
19	March 6, 1884.	1887	Water Bonds.....	1917	4	3	15,000 00	1,898 57	2,436 74
20	March 6, 1884.	1888	Water Bonds.....	1918	4½	3	20,000 00	1,872 48	2,559 44
21	March 26, 1888	1888	Water Bonds.....	1908	4	3	20,000 00	2,304 26	3,011 27

22	March 26, 1888	1890	Water Bonds.....	1910	4	3	20,000 00	1,000 00	1,646 44
23	March 26, 1888	1891	Water Bonds.....	1911	5	3	70,000 00	.....	2,100 00
24	March 26, 1888	1892	Water Bonds.....	1912	4	3	20,000 00	.....	.....
25	May 14, 1889	1892	Funded Debt W'r B'ds.	1922	4	2	2,450,000 00	.....	.....
26	May 14, 1889	1892	New Water Supply B'ds	1922	4	2	4,000,000 00	.....	.....
27	April 21, 1876	1878	Corporate.....	1908	6	1	700,000 00	213,440 61	232,822 32
28	April 21, 1876	1880	Corporate.....	1910	5	1	500,000 00	120,609 90	132,606 49
29	Feb. 18, 1879..	1879	Sewer.....	1909	6	3	180,000 00	85,057 22	94,676 68
30	March 23, 1886	1887	Sewer.....	1897	4	.....	148,000 00	57,647 68	64,574 71
31	March 26, 1886	1888	Intercepting Sewer...	1908	4	3	620,000 00	79 494 92	102,038 45
32	June 13, 1890	1892	Paving Bonds.....	1893	4 1/2	.....	100,000 00	.....	.....
33	June 13, 1890	1892	Paving Bonds.....	1894	4 1/2	.....	100,000 00	.....	.....
34	June 13, 1890	1892	Paving Bonds.....	1895	4 1/2	.....	100,000 00	.....	.....
35	June 13, 1890	1892	Paving Bonds.....	1896	4 1/2	.....	100,000 00	.....	.....
36	June 13, 1890	1892	Paving Bonds.....	1897	4 1/2	.....	100,000 00	.....	.....
37	March 30, 1886	1886	Street Imp'tmt and Sewer	1906	4	3	500,000 00	122,108 39	143,165 86
38	Feb. 18, 1879..	1879	Street Improvement...	1909	6	3	270,000 00	127,574 80	142,003 44
39	March 7, 1873	1873	City Improvement.....	1893	7	.....	1,500,000 00	.....	.....
40	March 17, 1870	1873	Reform School.....	1893	7	.....	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00
41	April 7, 1875..	1875	Clinton Hill.....	1895	7	3	400,000 00	404,097 93	430,444 71
42	Feb. 22, 1866..	1866	Funded Debt.....	1896	7	3	450,000 00	450,000 00	450,000 00
43	April 20, 1885	1885	Funded Debt.....	1895	5	6	232,000 00	258,559 44	267,256 50
44	Feb. 20, 1886..	1886	Annexation.....	1906	4	3	126,000 00	37,841 45	50,242 20
45	March 1, 1886	1886	City Tax.....	1906	4	3	158,000 00	45,513 03	53,825 82
46	April 22, 1886	1891	Market.....	1911	4	.....	335,000 00	3,130 05	9,273 49
47	March 31, 1882	1891	Public School.....	1893	4	.....	13,000 00	.....	.....
48	March 31, 1882	1891	Public School.....	1894	4	.....	14,000 00	.....	.....
49	March 31, 1882	1892	Public School Bonds...	1893	4	.....	11,000 00	.....	.....
50	March 31, 1882	1892	Public School Bonds...	1894	4	.....	11,000 00	.....	.....
51	March 31, 1882	1892	Public School Bonds...	1895	4	.....	12,000 00	.....	.....
52	March 20, 1860	1875	Water Bonds.....	1892	7	.....	40,000 00	.....	.....

\* Assessment Deficiency.

Temporary Loan Bonds Outstanding Dec, 31, 1890, \$723,000; 1891, \$474,000; 1892, \$210,000.

\$15,001,000 00

\$2,517,405 70

# EXHIBIT B.

SEWERS COMMENCED SINCE JUNE 29TH, 1886.

No.	Name of Street.	Length in Feet.	Diameter.	Date of Contract.	Assessments Confirmed.	Cost.	Outstand- ing Dec. 1, '91.	Outstand- ing Dec. 31, '92.
1	North 7th st.	584	18 in.	June 29, '86	June 4, '87	\$ 2,399 62	Paid up.	
2	Broad st.	2897	18 in. and 15 in.	Aug. 3, '86	July 9, '87	5,383 09	Paid up.	162 81
3	First and Orange sts.	1760	24 x 42 and 27 x 45 in.	Sep. 1, '86	Feb. 18, '88	8,858 99	434 09	110 00
4	South Orange ave.	2400	24 in. x 42 in.	do	do	11,920 36	160 00	
5	Herron st.	1300	58 in.	Oct. 5, '86	do	15,665 95	4,737 10	2,546 60
6	Jefferson st.	1100	48 in.	do	do	10,039 08	4,994 61	4,984 61
7	Sheffield st.	550	15 in.	do	do	1,333 55	27 12	27 12
8	Cutler st.	850	12 in.	Oct. 15, '86	June 4, '87	1,514 54	88 40	Paid up.
9	Broad st.	493	18 in.	Dec. 28, '86	Feb. 18, '88	1,202 14	83 40	83 40
10	Rose and Barclay sts.	1038	28 1/2 ft. 18 in. and 753 ft. 15 in.	Jan. 18, '87	Apr. 21, '88	2,225 80	87 53	Paid up.
11	Livingston st. and 17th av.	800	12 in.	Mar. 29, '87	do	1,722 45	50 00	28 00
12	Littleton ave.	327	12 in.	do	do	1,627 61	186 50	68 50
13	Bank st.	694	12 in.	do	do	1,612 32	373 50	332 00
14	South 6th st.	834	12 in.	do	Feb. 18, '88	1,759 70	152 50	30 50
15	South 7th st.	870	12 in.	do	Apr. 21, '88	Paid up.		
16	First st.	675	12 in.	May 3, '87	do	424 11	114 11	
17	Vesey st.	629	12 in.	do	do	1,406 29	145 50	48 50
18	Tichenor st.	910	15 in.	do	do	979 30	132 55	Paid up.
19	River and Cherry sts.	1152	82 1/2 ft. 15 in. and 227 ft. 12 in.	do	do	1,835 62	34 35	34 35
20	Alyea st.	561	15 in.	May 31, '87	do	2,362 47	105 85	Paid up.
21	North 6th st.	2515	2027 ft. 12 in. and 488 ft. 10 in.	do	do	1,570 79	105 00	63 00
22	Fairmount ave.	553	12 in.	June 28, '87	do	7,154 29	196 06	196 06
23	Jacob st.	770	12 in.	do	do	1,001 13	Paid up.	
24	Essex st.	674	12 in.	do	do	1 436 05	33 12	Paid up.
25	Bergen st.	622	12 in.	Aug. 2, '87	Mch. 12, '89	1,149 77	26 30	15 30
26	Rankin st.	724	12 in.	do	do	1,441 79	Paid up.	
27	Clinton Hill.	5187	71 ft. 28 x 42 in. 718 ft. 18 in.	Sep. 19, '87	March 2, '89	12,874 89	961 21	487 28
28	South 9th and Jacob sts.	1610	853 ft. 15 in. and 3852 ft. 12 in.	do	Aug. 13, '88	3,615 39	177 20	77 60

29	Warren st.....	578	18 in.....	Sep. 19, '87	Aug. 13, '88	2,157 05	196 00	66 co
30	Congress and Elm sts.....	672	12 in.....	do	Nov. 10, '88	1,519 31	45 00	Paid up.
31	Waverly pl., 18th av. and Kent st	3264	1209 ft. 28 x 42 in.....	do	March 2, '89	15,250 66	2,598 76	2,459 91
32	Clinton ave. and Alpine st .....	1437	1342 ft. 18 in. and 713 ft. 15 in.	do	do	11,111 66	1,720 95	1,451 56
33	Hamilton and Liberty sts.....	700	30 in. x 45 in. ..	do	Nov. 10, '88	1,869 27	60 00	Paid up.
34	Spruce, Charlton and Prince sts.	2160	400 ft. 15 in. and 300 ft. 12 in.	Oct. 28, '87	do	5,414 67	176 25	93 75
35	Bloomfield ave.....	1400	18 in., 15 in. and 12 in. ....	Nov. 11, '87	do	3,376 51	137 50	77 50
36	12th ave. and South 7th st.....	1330	12 in.....	do	do	4,722 94	210 00	Paid up.
37	South 6th st.....	900	600 ft. 28 x 42 & 730 ft. 12 in.	Nov. 29, '87	do	1,588 90	128 25	
38	14th ave. and Newton st.....	700	15 in. and 12 in.....	do	do	1,492 64	26 80	26 80
39	Bergen and Magnolia sts.....	1446	18 in. and 12 in.....	Dec. 27, '87	Mar. 23, '89	2,954 90	*10,571 64	*10,571 64
40	Riverside ave. and Gully road .....	1378	42 in. and 48 in.....	do	Not Conf'm	*10,571 64	40 00	Paid up.
41	Barclay st.....	693	12 in.....	Jan. 17, '88	Mar. 23, '89	1,380 89	47 40	Paid up.
42	Fifteenth ave.....	484	12 in.....	do	do	1,281 38	233 91	87 00
43	Bruce st ..	463	12 in.....	Apl. 3, '88	do	1,105 40	266 14	147 20
44	Union st.....	643	15 in. and 12 in.....	May 29, '88	do	1,785 81	430 51	151 66
45	Mt. Pleasant ave.....	2129	15 in., 12 in. and 10 in.....	do	do	3,407 00	599 88	231 68
46	Clifton and 8th aves.....	1013	12 in.....	do	do	2,065 90	1,133 67	Paid up.
47	Mt. Pleasant ave.....	618	10 in.....	July 3, '88	do	3,065 75	179 00	74 00
48	Bergen st. and Winans ave.....	1677	18 in., 12 in and 10 in .....	do	do	1,443 72	52 00	Paid up.
49	State st.....	662	15 in. and 10 in.....	do	do	1,951 93	852 63	Paid up.
50	South 10th st.....	1112	15 in. and 10 in.....	Aug. 3, '88	June 22, '89	1,802 58	220 00	220 00
51	Vesey st.....	520	10 in.....	do	Mar. 23, '89	2,632 26	21 60	21 60
52	Washington st.....	807	10 in.....	do	Oct. 26, '89	1,828 71	455 42	395 45
53	Dickerson st.....	760	15 in. and 12 in.....	Sep. 4, '88	June 22, '89	1,747 81	29 52	Paid up.
54	Mott st.....	764	15 in.....	do	do	1,551 46	874 88	Paid up.
55	Clifton ave .....	883	12 in.....	Oct. 2, '88	do	1,025 11	170 00	Paid up.
56	Plane st.....	847	12 in.....	do	do			
57	Nesbitt st.....	335	12 in.....	do	do			
58	Hamilton st.....	401	15 in. and 12 in.....	do	do			

59	Kipp and Rose sts.	944	12 in.	Oct. 25, '88	Oct. 26, '89	1,660 65	876 80	845 55
60	Hunterdon st., 14th and 15th avs.	583	12 in.	Nov. 9, '88	do	1,105 44	Paid up.	
61	15th ave. and Bruce st.	880	12 in.	Oct. 25, '88	do	1,628 03	202 82	
62	Newton st.	432	10 in.	Nov. 9, '88	do	761 70	31 00	Paid up.
63	Richards and Hawkins st.	1424	15 in. and 12 in.	Nov. 22, '88	Feb. 24, '90	2,490 25	1,060 47	174 49
64	Bloomfield and Mt. Prospect avs	1152	18 in. and 10 in.	do	Mar. 29, '90	2,712 60	250 64	Paid up.
65	Hunterdon st.	564	12 in.	Dec. 27, '88	Feb. 24, '90	1,216 84	66 50	Paid up.
66	New st.	461	12 in.	do	Feb. 8, '90	886 53	184 11	53 20
67	Cottage st.	465	12 in.	do	do	879 17	4 28	4 28
68	Lock St.	449	12 in.	April 2, '89	do	1,203 78	185 80	44 20
69	Second st.	641	15 in. and 12 in.	Feb. 5, '89	Mar. 29, '90	1,110 94	44 8c	44 80
70	Boydén st.	195	10 in.	April 2, '89	Feb. 8, '90	628 39	81 77	34 50
71	Chambers st.	454	12 in.	do	Feb. 24, '90	856 58	355 82	214 00
72	Fifth st.	1233	15 in. and 12 in.	do	Mar. 29, '90	2,166 71	52 50	Paid up.
73	South Eighth st.	2388	18 in., 15 in and 12 in.	April 5, '89	do	3,377 13	164 72	52
74	Walnut st.	776	15 in.	do	Feb. 8, '90	1,362 43	194 78	145 28
75	St. Francis and Ferry sts.	1028	2 ft 6 in. x 3 ft 8 in., 12 in.	April 2, '89	Feb. 24, '90	2,804 65	919 78	650 48
76	Eighth ave.	2795	12 in., 10 and 8 in.	June 4, '89	Jan. 14, '90	5,330 30	904 18	674 87
77	South 10th st and 12th ave.	1134	2 ft. 4 in. x 3 ft. 6 in., 18 & 15 in	do	May 24, '90	3,137 00	551 25	208 75
78	Bergen st., Bank st. to 13th ave.	624	12 in.	June 7, '89	Mar. 29, '90	1,142 84	400 42	28 50
79	Condit st.	1105	10 in. and 12 in.	do	Feb. 8, '90	1,774 96	725 80	230 09
80	North Ninth st.	847	12 in.	July 30, '89	May 24, '90	2,405 15	647 72	401 72
81	Bergen st.	544	10 in.	Oct. 15, '89	do	882 00	107 61	Paid up.
82	South Seventh st.	629	12 in.	do	do	1,160 72	74 89	Paid up.
83	Madison st.	467	12 in.	do	June 14, '90	735 06	125 28	27 00
84	Mt. Prospect and 6th avs.	1604	18 in. and 10 in.	do	July 29, '90	3,754 78	788 88	103 80
85	Ferry street.	2221	18 in., 15 in. and 12 in.	do	do	4,755 31	538 79	162 36
86	Pennsylvania avenue.	2540	24, 18, 15, 12 and 10 in.	Oct. 29, '89	Nov. 1, '90	4,513 90	896 98	464 80
87	South street.	798	15 in.	do	June 14, '90	1,535 20	478 73	30 00
88	7th ave. and Webster st.	1374	15 in. and 12 in.	do	do	2,710 03	868 33	403 00
89	Jay street.	696	12 in.	Jan. 2, '90	Nov. 1, '90	1,045 65	493 64	231 25
90	Wallace street.	629	12 in.	Jan. 2, '90	Nov. 1, '90	1,122 87	178 90	112 23
91	Adams street.	1611	12 in.	do	do	2,103 83	66 41	21 63
92	Bruce street.	553	10 in.	do	do	814 79	34 00	Paid up.



93	17th ave.....	891	3 ft. 10 x 5 ft. 9 in. 18 & 15 in	Jan. 2, '90	Feb. 7, '91	4,426 80	680 00	520 00
94	North Eleventh st.....	927	15 in.....	do	do	2,114 52	116 00	Paid up.
95	Thompson street, Seventh ave..	526	15 in. and 12 in.....	Mch 4, '90	Jan. 10, '91	1,381 88	211 16	112 16
96	Third street.....	568	12 in.....	do	Feb. 7, '91	932 88	75 92	26 00
97	East Kinney street.....	577	12 in.....	do	Jan. 10, '91	776 39	160 71	90 00
98	Bedford st. and Springfield ave	404	12 in.....	do	do	748 05	12 78	12 78
99	Fourth street.....	1345	15 in., 12 in. and 10 in.....	do	do	2,185 93	984 68	522 91
100	Elm street.....	918	15 in and 10 in.....	do	do	1,470 53	64 85	64 85
101	Carlisle place.....	246	Double 88 in. and 111 in.....	Jan. 3, '90	.....	29,489 80	.....	.....
102	Second street.....	813	12 in.....	Mch 4, '90	Jan. 10, '91	1,241 25	165 23	165 23
103	Burnett street.....	564	12 in.....	June 3, '90	do	1,040 55	101 35	34 50
104	Afayette street.....	565	2 ft. x 3 ft., and 15 in x 12 in	do	Feb. 7, '91	1,205 42	218 86	54 13
105	Bruen street.....	342	12 in.....	July 8, '90	do	597 67	94 08	Paid up.
106	Fifth and Roseville aves.....	1846	18 in., 15 in. and 12 in.....	Jan. 2, '90	do	6,913 95	1,211 18	617 19
107	Seventh and Mt. Prospect aves..	1176	15 in. and 12 in.....	July 8, '90	Mch. 28, '91	2,185 57	788 21	70 71
108	South Tenth street.....	1051	15 in.....	do	do	1,904 37	262 78	28 75
109	New York ave.....	481	10 in.....	do	do	639 64	56 40	Paid up.
110	Ninth ave.....	1042	18 in. and 15 in.....	do	do	2,637 50	1,464 25	392 30
111	Hamburg place.....	459	15 in.....	do	do	1,122 80	375 94	Paid up.
112	Richmond street.....	677	18 in. and 10 in.....	do	do	1,246 00	177 66	Paid up.
113	Adams street.....	331	15 in. ....	Sep. 2, '90	July 18, '91	606 49	85 76	45 50
114	Jefferson street.....	414	12 in.....	do	Mch. 28, '91	608 10	142 47	65 82
115	Herman and Thomas streets....	1089	2 ft. 4 in x 3 ft. 6 in., 15 in. & 12 in	do	July 18, '01	3,476 48	435 10	74 62
116	Bank street .....	480	15 in. and 12 in.....	do	do	1,038 00	232 28	114 00
117	Elm street.....	1202	15 in., 12 in and 10 in.....	Nov. 7, '90	do	1,568 20	128 93	89 83
118	Mulberry, Pennington & Dawson	2469	48x54, 42x48, 36x54, 34x51, 18	July 8, '90	Nov. 28, '91	19,922 85	12,705 33	2,211 95
119	Thirteenth and Morris aves.....	775	15 in. and 12 in.....	Nov. 7, '90	July 18, '91	1,393 20	515 00	135 00
120	Newton st.....	554	10 in .....	Jan. 21, '91	Nov. 28, '91	939 35	939 35	61 67

\$96,957 37

121	Bigelow st. and Milford ave.	1804	12 in. and 15 in.	Dec. '90	Jan. 2, '92	3,068 76	533 05
122	Madison st.	648	12 in.	Apr. 8, '90	do	947 28	130 28
123	S. Canal, bet. R. R. and Mulb'y.	943	12 in.	Apr. 9, '91	do	1,638 72	120 00
124	Fifth and Clifton aves	1061	15 in. and 12 in.	Jan. 25, '91	do	2,672 70	956 16
125	Johnson ave.	2000	24 in., 18 in., 15 in. and 12 in.	Nov. 11, '90	May 14, '92	3,766 12	852 82
126	N. J. R. ave. and South st.	763	18 in., 15 in. and 12 in.	Apr. 9, '91	Mar. 5, '92	1,725 70	287 00
127	Orange st.	1196	15 in. and 12 in.	Aug. 4, '91	June 15, '92	3,082 15	489 60
128	Nichols st.	544	12 in.	Nov. 10, '91	May 28, '92	852 11	134 21
129	First st.	825	18 in. and 12 in.	do	do	2,141 20	886 62
130	S. Canal, from R.R. pl. to M'k't	799	18 in.	Oct. 29, '91	June 25, '92	4 057 22	Paid up.
131	Morris av.	727	15 in. and 12 in.	Apr. 27, '92	Nov. 19, '92	1,789 78	499 17
132	Ann st.	1048	12 in.	do	do	1,387 10	674 54
133	Bergen st	852	15 in. and 12 in.	do	Jan. 28, '93	1,777 99	.....
134	Polk st.	493	15 in.	June 14, '92	do	1,001 86	.....
135	Bridge st.	586	15 in. and 10 in.	do	do	1,518 20	.....
136	Dey st.	558	12 in.	Apr. 27, '92	do	1,143 46	.....
137	Central av. & South 7th st.	1809	15 in. and 12 in.	Aug. 25, '92	Feb. 25, '93	3,910 87	.....
138	Fairmount ave.	624	12 in.	do	Feb. 5, '93	1,249 49	.....
139	Camden st.	503	12 in.	do	do	1,145 85	.....
140	7th ave. & Gray st.	1030	15 in. and 12 in.	do	do	2,152 30	.....
141	Mt. Prospect & Abington aves.	2558	20x30 in. and 18 in. and 15 in	June 14, '92	do	*8,231 20	.....
142	Wright st.	413	12 in.	Aug. 25, '92	do	*804 00	.....

\$40,895 12

\$409,627 99

☞ All Sewers 18 inch and under are Pipe. All others are Brick.

☞ \*Estimates.



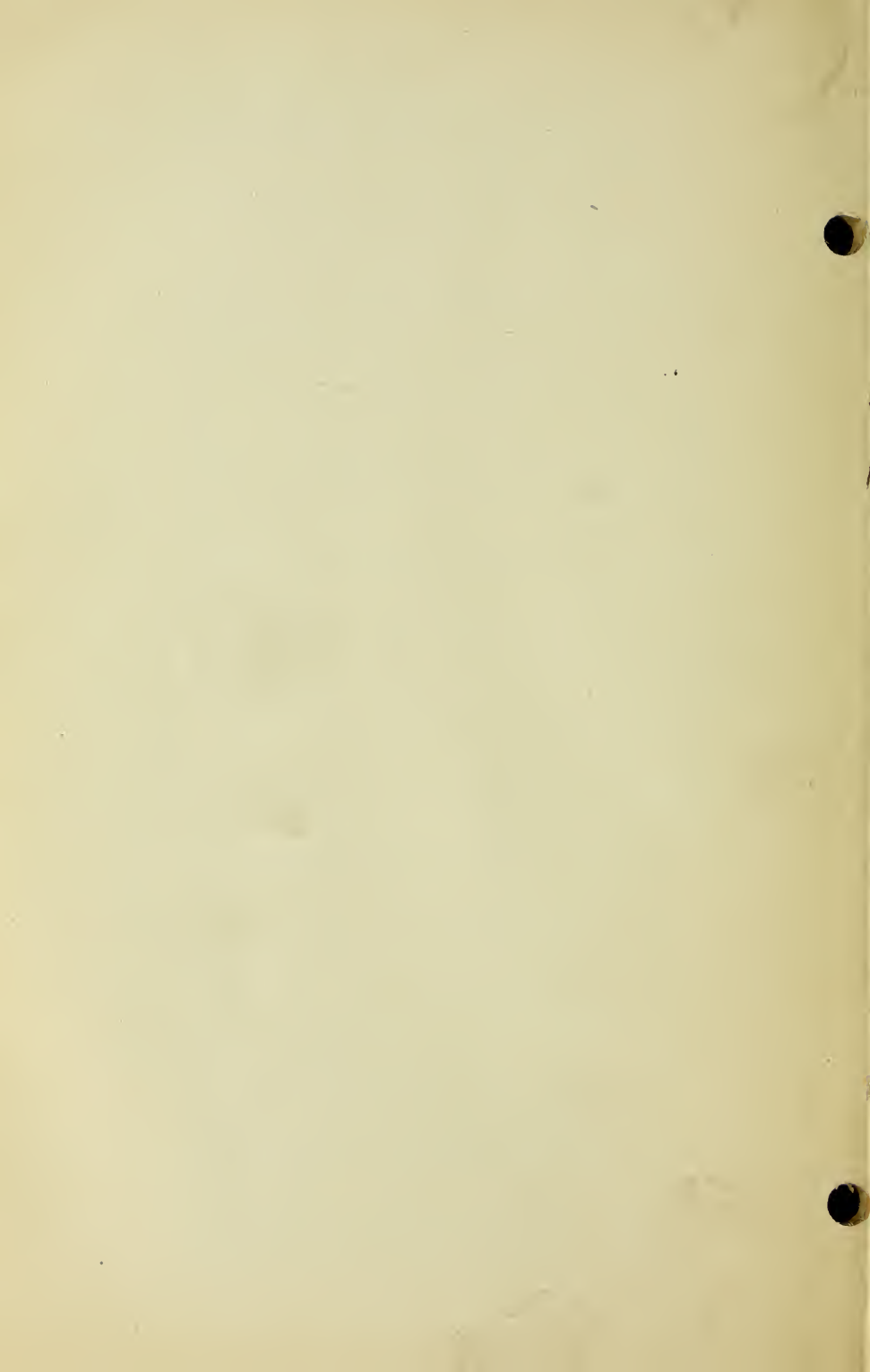
# EXHIBIT C. MISCELLANEOUS LICENSE TABLE.

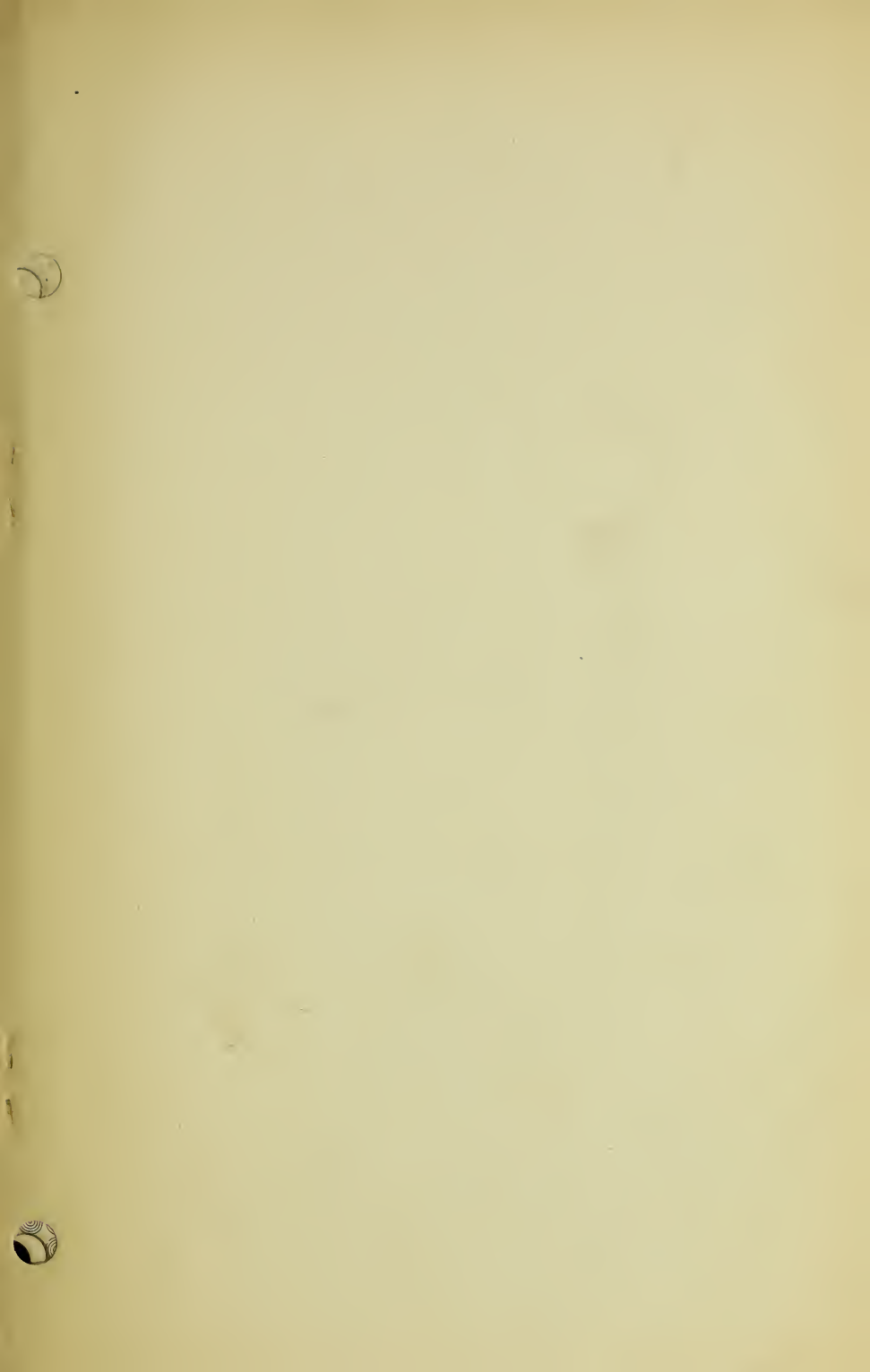
	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	Rate.	Amount.
Cartmen .....	129	203	190	201	287	465	542	666	729	741	5 00	\$3,705 00
Hackmen .....	23	40	71	77	43	62	75	83	106	81	5 00	405 00
Hack Drivers ..	14	15	16	20	19	30	52	45	55	52	3 00	156 00
Venders .....	164	193	254	269	270	266	345	319	384	395	10 00	3,950 00
Peddlers .....	47	99	121	121	230	212	238	245	282	261	5 00	1,305 00
Horse Cars .....	92	89	106	99	126	135	210	241	266	246	10 00	*2,322 60
Meat .....	224	375	305	243	430	359	382	440	427	402	5 00	2,010 00
Meat Peddlers..	2	3	3	5	6	4	3	2	2	1	20 00	20 00
Auctioneers ..	5	9	7	11	14	11	14	14	15	18	20 00	360 00
Scavengers ..	13	14	12	15	9	10	10	.....	.....	.....	20 00	.....
Junk Dealers ..	.....	.....	26	.....	24	56	77	76	92	82	10 00	820 00
Junk Carts ..	.....	.....	3	.....	10	14	28	22	23	27	5 00	135 00
Junk Shop K'per	6	4	3	11	5	16	12	11	13	10	15 00	150 00
Street Musicians	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	45	73	.....	.....	10 00	.....
Organ Grinders.	.....	.....	.....	28	31	44	44	41	36	39	5 00	195 00
Pawn Brokers ..	4	4	5	4	4	4	2	4	4	5	50 00	250 00
Bill Posters ..	.....	.....	2	1	3	3	2	4	3	2	3 00	6 00
Bill Boards ..	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	20 00	.....
Exhibitions....	\$1,021	\$1,278	\$1,437	\$1,184	\$1,352	\$1,308	\$1,355	\$1,819	\$2,529	\$3,185	.....	3,185 00
Total for year,	\$6,478	\$8,545	\$9,464	\$9,093	\$11,625	\$13,257	\$15,371	\$16,562	\$18,505 33	.....	.....	\$18,974 60

\* License for Summer cars for a portion of the year included.

† Collected by the Board of Health since 1889.

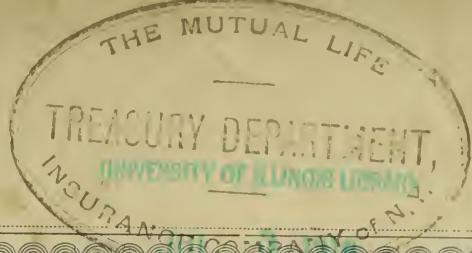
‡ Ordinance repealed in 1891.







352.0749  
N423  
1895



THE SECOND  
ANNUAL MESSAGE

OF

Hon. J. A. LEBKUECHER,  
MAYOR,

PRESENTED TO

THE COMMON COUNCIL

OF THE

CITY OF NEWARK, N. J.,

MAY 6, 1895.



THE SECOND  
ANNUAL MESSAGE

OF

Hon. J. A. LEBKUECHER, Mayor,

PRESENTED TO

THE COMMON COUNCIL

OF THE

CITY OF NEWARK, N. J.,

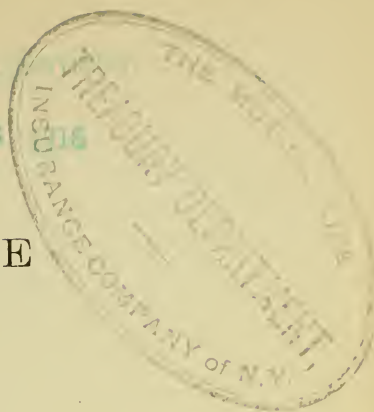
*May 6th, 1895.*

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NEWARK, N. J.:

WARD & TICHENOR, PRINTERS, 832 & 834 BROAD STREET.

1895.



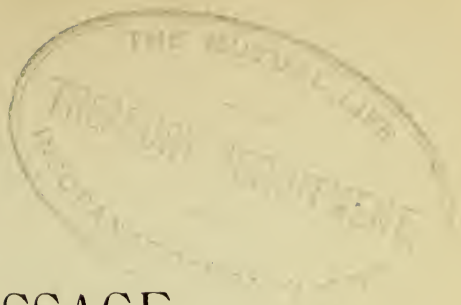




352.0749

N423

1895



## MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,  
NEWARK, N. J., MAY 6TH, 1895.

*To the Common Council of the City of Newark :*

GENTLEMEN :—Called from business pursuits to the position I occupy, my earliest investigations in the conduct of municipal affairs led to the belief that too much attention has been given to the promotion of party success, and too little to the advancement of the real interests of the people. The present condition of our affairs clearly indicates that for many years there has been lacking a real earnestness of purpose to promote the vital interests of the city.

The people themselves have become imbued to such an extent with the spirit of partisanship in local matters, that they have permitted party zeal to outweigh considerations of much greater importance. Recognition of such qualities as experience, training and fitness for the public service, has been ignored too often for the common good.

We have made material progress in population, in wealth, and in the extent of our industries. It is believed that no other city within the limits of one Congressional district can boast of such varied and extensive manufacturing enterprises. But with all this our progress in the way of municipal improvement has been slow, and in this

respect we are outclassed by cities of smaller wealth, less population and fewer natural advantages.

This, perhaps, is due in some degree to lack of proper interest on the part of citizens and property owners, who have not insisted, as they should, that a larger proportion of the revenues of the city should be devoted to the betterment of public facilities

While local pride is at all times commendable, we should not be blinded thereby to the defects which impede our progress, nor should we fail to recognize superior excellencies in other communities, which have resulted from a wise municipal policy, with foresight sufficient to provide for the requirements of the future while meeting the needs of the present.

It is universally recognized that the most important factors necessary to promote municipal progress are health, utility and beauty.

Health is justly considered as of the greatest importance, because it would be futile to establish the other conditions in a community where healthfulness is not to be enjoyed. The agencies at command to improve our condition in this respect are pure water, clean streets, and a good sewerage system. Probably no city in the country can boast of a purer or better water supply than that of Newark, and recent statistics show a noticeable decrease in the diseases that are made prevalent by the use of impure water.

Our streets are not what they should be in a city of such size and importance as Newark. Within the city limits there are 204.10 miles of graded streets, of which 139.06 miles, or more than two-thirds of the whole, have not been provided with pavements of any kind. Of the

65.04 miles thus far paved, 20.67 miles are laid with cobbles, wholly unsuited to modern requirements. These should be replaced as soon as possible with the more improved pavements, as they are productive of great waste in the injury they do to horses and vehicles. The large proportion of unpaved streets, in all parts of the city, greatly impedes public traffic, and renders effective work in street cleaning almost impossible. That these streets should have been allowed to remain so long in such primitive condition, in this age of progress, and in a progressive community, is certainly a matter of great surprise.

Our sewers, built in the main without regard to general utility or future requirements, fall far short of our needs, and the lack of them, in many sections, is a menace to the public health.

The beautification of our city, which has heretofore been confined almost wholly to the efforts of private citizens, has received a new impetus by a vote of the people in the recent elections, as a result of which a fine system of public parks is to be provided the people of Newark and Essex county. As the tax-payers of the city will contribute nearly three-fourths of the expense, it is expected that the interests of Newark will be fully cared for in this matter. The adornment of Military Park with flowering plants and shrubbery, is another innovation that will doubtless meet with public approval when the results are realized.

In the utilization of our means and facilities for the rapid transaction of the steadily increasing business of the city there are some things to be commended and many to be regretted. The system of electric street rail-

ways in Newark, which has now superseded about all the former lines of horse-car travel, is doubtless one of the best in the country, and there would be little room for regret as far as these railroads are concerned if the street privileges granted for their use had been made productive of larger returns to the city treasury.

In the matter of public buildings for the transaction of municipal affairs, we are in a most deplorable plight. The City Hall is a dilapidated old hotel building, wholly unsuited to the needs of the city, and some of the departments, for want of room in the municipal building, are compelled to occupy quarters elsewhere. The Alms House, City Hospital and City Armory, are structures discreditable to the city; the High School has become so inadequate to our needs that it is to be abandoned; the primary and grammar schools are in the main poor and overcrowded, and the free Public Library is without a permanent home.

In twelve years the assessed valuation of taxable property in the city has increased more than fifty per cent., but with the greatly increased revenues which this has brought, no systematic effort has been made to build up our municipal plant, and this is particularly noticeable in the failure to provide public buildings. With the exception of a few school houses, engine houses and police precinct stations recently built, the general buildings for the conduct of municipal business have been deteriorating instead of improving. Nearly all the increase in revenue seems to have been devoted to the payment of increased salaries to an increased number of city officials, and to other current expenditures.

The manufacturer who has the best equipped plant for

the production of his goods, is the one who will best succeed in the competition for business. The city which has the best municipal plant for the transaction of its business, and to meet all public requirements, is the one which will succeed to the largest extent in promoting its prosperity, and also the comfort and general welfare of its people. The necessity of keeping this plant abreast of the times, and in such condition that its value and utility will be continually augmented, is likewise a matter of serious importance, and should not be lost sight of. While partisan lines will doubtless continue to be drawn in municipal affairs, my conviction is that that party will be most successful which promotes to the greatest extent the material advancement of the city and appeals most to the local pride and the local interests of the people.

## CITY FINANCES.

A net decrease of \$501,205.66 was effected in the bonded indebtedness of the city during the year 1894, as shown by the following statement :

Funded debt, Jan. 1, 1894.	\$14,905,000 00	
Temporary debt.....	446,000 00	
Total.....	\$15,351,000 00	
Sinking fund.....	3,077,689 58	.
Net debt, Jan. 1, 1894.....	\$12,273,310 42	
Funded debt, Jan. 1, 1895..	\$14,733,000 00	
Temporary debt.....	331,000 00	
Total.....	\$15,064,000 00	
Sinking fund.....	3,291,895 24	
Net debt, Jan. 1, 1895.....	\$11,772,104 76	
Showing a decrease for the year of.....	\$501,205 66	

The cash balance in the hands of the City Treasurer on January 1, 1895, was \$18,781.65 more than on January 1, 1894. A cash balance of \$170,811.76 in the Water Department on January 1, 1894, was during the year transferred to the general fund. Taking these items into account, it will be found that the financial condition of the city was improved during the year 1894 to the extent of \$349,175.55.

Much of the debt of the city is provided for, both as to principal and interest, by receipts other than taxes. Interest and sinking fund of the tax arrearage bonds, amounting to \$575,000, should be met by receipts from tax arrears, while the Market receipts are supposed to meet the principal and sinking fund of the Market bonds, amounting to \$335,000. The sinking fund and interest upon \$148,000 of sewer bonds is also met by receipts from assessments.

The Clinton Hill bonds, amounting to \$400,000, the 1866 issue of funded debt bonds, amounting to \$450,000, and the 1885 issue of funded debt bonds, amounting to \$232,000, all have sinking funds sufficient, or more than sufficient, to liquidate the principal, but for statutory reasons interest is still raised by tax on the Clinton Hill bonds and the funded debt bonds of 1866. The surplus, however, will be applied to other bond accounts and will aid in their liquidation.

Of the \$7,677,000 of water bonds outstanding, the interest on \$7,492,000 and the sinking fund on \$6,450,000, are met by the receipts of the Water Department.

The situation may be stated briefly as follows: The gross bonded principal on December 1, 1894, was \$14,733,000. Of this sum the interest on \$5,951,000 is met



by taxation, the interest on \$8,550,000 is obtained from revenues as stated above, and on \$232,000 interest is no longer required.

Sinking fund provision for \$5,393,000 of the principal is derived from taxation, and on \$7,508,000 it is obtained from revenues before noted. The sinking fund of \$1,082,000 of bonded principal is filled, and no provision, by sinking fund or otherwise, is made for the payment of the principal of \$750,000 of water bonds maturing in 1897.

It will be seen from this statement that of the total amount needed in each year for the payment of the interest on the bonded debt of the city and to provide the sinking fund required by law, about sixty per cent. is obtained from revenues other than taxes, leaving the amount to be raised by taxation only about forty per cent. Under these circumstances it will be seen that the debt of Newark is not excessive.

It is a pleasure to say that the credit of the city of Newark is firmly established by the condition of its finances. The annual interest account upon the gross debt of the city (\$14,733,000) is \$670,135, showing the average rate of interest to be about 4.6 per cent. Deducting from the gross debt the sum of \$3,291,895.24 contained in the sinking funds, about \$195,000 due from tax arrears, and about \$91,000 due from sewer assessments, and the net indebtedness of the city may be placed at about \$11,155,000. The annual interest requirement upon this sum, at the average rate, would be about \$513,000. The net earnings of the Water Department (\$442,826.58) and the net earnings of the Public Market (\$21,605.73) for 1894, amounted together to \$464,432.31, or within less

than \$50,000 of the sum required to meet the annual interest upon the net indebtedness of the city. In a very short time, probably in another year, the revenue of the city from these two sources will be sufficient to meet its entire interest account, which is a most gratifying situation.

#### BONDS PAID IN 1894.

Tax arrearage, issued in 1884.....	\$130,000
Paving,                   "       " 1892.....	100,000
School,                   "       " 1891-2-3.....	35,000
Amount.....	<u>\$265,000</u>

#### BONDS ISSUED IN 1894.

Tax arrearage, due 1904.....	\$53,000
School,                   " 1895-6-7.....	40,000
Amount.....	<u>\$93,000</u>

#### BONDS TO BE PAID IN 1895.

Tax arrearage, issued in 1885.....	\$112,000
Paving,                   "       " 1892.....	100,000
Clinton Hill,           "       " 1875.....	400,000
Funded debt,           "       " 1885.....	232,000
School,                   "       " 1892-3-4.....	35,000
Amount.....	<u>\$879,000</u>

Although it appears that the gross bonded principal will be reduced this year to a considerable amount, the reduction in the net debt will be but small, since the moneys to pay maturing bonds have been accumulating in the sinking fund, and their payment will lessen the amount in the sinking fund to a like extent; nor will there be a proportionate reduction in the amount to be raised by tax for interest and sinking fund charges, for the reason that the tax arrearage bonds care for themselves from the tax arrearage receipts, and the Clinton

Hill and funded debt issues filled their sinking funds some time ago. Thus, the taxes imposed for interest and sinking fund on the bonded principal will be reduced this year only to the extent of about \$18,500.

To meet the financial requirements of the current year will require the exercise of economy and good judgment. In 1894 about \$130,000 of long-due claims were collected from corporations, and the collections from such corporations this year may not exceed \$25,000. As taxable valuations have remained about stationary, the amount to be received from the one per cent. tax for general purposes will exceed that of the previous year by only about \$3,500, while the condition of business is such as to warrant the belief that our income from licenses and other sources will not be materially increased.

On the other hand, the Board of Education asks for an increase of \$45,000 in its appropriations for current expenses this year; an increase of about \$55,000 will be incurred by the raising of the pay of policemen and firemen, and there may be other departments where an increase in expenditure is necessary.

This situation, if solved without increasing the tax rate, which is the last thing to be done in a time of depression, must be met by an application of the pruning knife. In the year just ended a saving of about \$60,000 was effected in the operating expenses of the Water Department and in salaries paid to the Legal Department. I am satisfied that reductions can be effected in the operating expenses of other departments under the control of the Common Council; and I am further satisfied that the expenditures for supplies in the different departments has been greater than it need be, and the number

of persons engaged to perform the work can and should be greatly reduced.

Among the economies which can be effected without impairing the efficiency of the public service, I would suggest the following :

A reduction in the number of employees in the Comptroller's office, Tax Commissioners' Department, Martin Act and other departments.

The utilization of the police in the sanitary work of the Health Department.

The consolidation of the civil engineering forces in the Street, Water and Assessment departments into one Engineering Department.

A like consolidation of the electrical employees of the Fire and Police Departments.

A saving of the moneys paid for extra clerks by the transfer of the clerks in the Tax Commissioners' Department, after their books are confirmed, to assist in the work of collecting taxes in the Receiver's Department.

I would also recommend a readjustment of rents for stand privileges in the Market, with a view to obtaining an increase of revenue.

I feel that I should not leave the subject of finances without calling attention to the large increase in the expenses of the city during the last ten years. In Exhibit A, of the Appendix to this message, I have summarized and tabulated the principal sources of city revenue for that period; also the amount required in each year for sinking fund and interest. From this table it will be seen that the total revenues of the city amounted in 1884, to \$1,739,434, of which sum \$537,800 was needed to pay interest and sinking fund charges on the then ex-

isting debt, leaving for the operating expenses of that year, \$1,201,634. In 1894, the total revenues had grown to \$3,095,866, and the interest and sinking fund charges were \$975,825, leaving for the operating expenses of the year 1894, \$2,120,041.

The increase in our population during this period was about 40 per cent. Had the increase in expenditure been in proportion to the increase of population, the amount needed for operating expenses in 1894 would not have exceeded \$1,680,000, which is nearly \$500,000 less than the sum actually expended.

It should also be kept in mind that the operating expenses in connection with the water supply have of late been greatly reduced by the securing of a supply of water by gravity, which relieves the city of the great expense formerly incurred in maintaining and operating pumping stations.

I see no reason why the per capita expense in 1894 should have so largely exceeded that of 1884, and had the increase of expenditure been proportioned to the increase of population, the city would have had in 1894 nearly \$500,000 to expend in permanent municipal improvements. Our efforts should be to secure such management of city affairs that after the expenses of the current year are met there will remain a substantial balance, to be devoted to permanent city improvements.

## CLAIMS PAID TO THE CITY.

It will be recalled that in my inaugural message attention was directed to the fact that there was due the city certain sums of money from the Pennsylvania and Lehigh Valley Railroad Companies, growing out of the closing of streets and avenues for their benefit. This was accompanied with the recommendation that proceedings should be at once instituted for the collection of such sums, if they were justly due to the city.

It is a pleasure to state that this matter has been satisfactorily adjusted. After a number of conferences between the representatives of the corporations interested and those of the city, it was determined that the amount due from these companies was \$89,557.86, which sum was promptly paid.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company also paid a long outstanding claim of \$2,306.71.

In my first message I also stated that the street railway companies of this city had not paid into the city treasury the five per cent. tax upon their gross earnings, which they agreed to pay for valuable privileges granted to them. An effort to collect this percentage was at once made and soon resulted in a settlement. The Consolidated Traction Company paid to the city the sum of \$31,097.85, and the Newark & South Orange Railway Company paid \$8,330.40.

The collection of all these sums made possible an appropriation of \$100,000 to school construction purposes, by far the largest in some years, and was of great advantage to our educational interests.



## STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

The total length of streets paved and re-paved during 1894, is summarized as follows :

	In Miles.	In Square Yards.	Cost.
Granite blocks on concrete,	1.36	22,818	\$79,126 04
“ “ “ sand,	1.86	26,152	69,933 37
Sheet asphalt,	0.22	3,248	9,227 84
Oblong trap block,	1.05	17,430	43,140 69
Square “ “	0.05	940	*
Cobble stone on concrete,	0.09	2,481	7,028 85
Totals,	4.63	73,069	\$208,456 79

\* Work done at private cost.

It is gratifying to know that this work has been done at less cost than heretofore, there being quite a difference between the last contracts of the former Board of Street and Water Commissioners and the last contracts of the present Board. The cost of oblong granite blocks, on six-inch concrete base, was reduced from \$3.53 and \$3.75 to \$2.96 and \$3.09 per square yard ; and oblong trap on sand, from \$2.33 to \$1.77.

During the year the Board of Commissioners of Assessments made a total assessment for street pavings and re-pavings of \$352,111.71, of which amount \$265,954.73 was assessed upon the property benefited, and \$86,156.98 upon the city.

The total length of street pavings of various kinds in this city, to January 1, 1895, was as follows :

Granite blocks on concrete,.....	2.43	miles.
“ “ “ sand.....	16.83	“
Sheet asphalt.....	4.18	“
Trap block.....	9.99	“
Telford .....	10.94	“
Cobble stone.....	20.67	“
Total.....	65.04	“
Streets graded, but unpaved.....	139.06	“



Beginning with 1882, the Common Council has, at various times, appropriated moneys to create a capital fund from which streets might be paved or re-paved. From taxation, the sum of \$350,000 has been derived; from the contingent fund \$30,000, and from the issuing of bonds, \$500,000, making a total of \$880,000. Since the creation of this fund there has been deducted from it the sum of \$362,069.43 for street paving improvements assessed upon the city.

The amount assessed and confirmed on property owners for street paving improvements, from the creation of this fund, to January 1, 1895, has been \$1,020,339 07, which, with the amounts paid by the city, makes \$1,382,408.50. In addition to this, costs, which have been declared, but were not yet confirmed, amounted on January 1, 1895, to \$217,815.07, and there had been advanced \$26,662.01 on work in progress, making the total cost of paving and re-paving, since the establishment of the capital fund, \$1,626,885.58. During this period the length of streets paved and re-paved has been 31.30 miles, making the average cost of all kinds of paving and re-paving almost \$52,000 per mile, or about \$14,500 per mile greater than the present cost of new granite block pavement on sand.

In view of the large sums expended for paving, the condition of our streets is not what it should be. The fault lies partly in the fact that much of this work has not been done on an extended and comprehensive plan, and has been attended by too large expense outside of the actual cost of construction. But it is only too evident that the work of paving has been defectively performed, and the moneys expended should have resulted in more and better paved streets.

A condition that has operated against the more general demand for the improvement of our streets has been that the property owners have been required to make immediate payments of the amounts assessed upon their property for such work. This has been burdensome to many owners, and is particularly so in times like the present.

This matter has now been remedied by an act of the Legislature, which provides for the payment of paving assessments in five year instalments, with a low rate of interest. This plan must encourage the permanent improvement of our streets upon a larger scale than heretofore. Under the new law the city guarantees the payment of the temporary bonds issued for the cost of such work, but is amply secured by the assessments, which are liens upon the property benefited.

The condition of the capital fund on January 1, 1895, was as follows :

Cash balance to credit of fund.....	\$143,153 34
Amount uncollected from confirmed assessments.....	153,306 01
Due from assessments, not yet confirmed, (estimated,).....	163,361 30
Advanced on Plane street paving.....	26,662 01
	<hr/>
	\$486,482 66

All of this sum should be made available in the near future for the extension of street paving improvements, and should enable the city to expend about \$2,000,000 in paving and re-paving before the capital fund is exhausted. This expenditure should result in the paving of about 45 miles of streets.

The kinds of pavement best adapted to our use is a matter of serious import, to be considered most carefully

by those having the work in charge. In the paving of streets consideration should be given to the nature of the traffic to which they are likely to be subjected, and the pavement of each particular street should be of a kind best adapted to the service required of it.

It must be borne in mind that the mere act of paving is not all that is required for the maintenance of permanent streets. Pavements, after they are laid, must be kept in constant repair, and unless this is properly attended to they cannot be preserved and will so cause a waste of public moneys. To provide the means for such constant repair is a matter worthy of careful inquiry. A tax upon vehicles might be found a feasible plan for providing revenues for the repair of streets.

It is self-evident that to secure and maintain good paving, all sewer, water and gas mains should be first laid, with connections to the curb lines, so that the paving need not be continually torn up for this purpose. Neglect in this particular has been the cause of a great deal of the defective pavement we now have.

After good paved streets have been secured, the next consideration is that of keeping them clean. This is a work of tremendous proportions, and efficiency in the accomplishment of it is surrounded with many difficulties.

Under the system now in vogue, the city provides all the necessary paraphernalia in the way of tools and implements, and hires laborers, who are paid a fixed price by the hour for the performance of the work. The result of this is, that we pay rather for time occupied than for work performed. The element of competition is entirely lacking, and no individual engaged in directing the work has a direct interest in obtaining the best possible results from the labor expended.

My judgment, fortified by observation and inquiry, is that the paved streets of Newark may be cleaned to better advantage by contract and at less cost. The details of management under the present system occupy the energies of the officials upon whom the direction of the work devolves, and consumes time that might be employed to better advantage: The contractor will follow the details more closely, and take advantage of opportunities not available to the city official, who is also hampered in his work by political considerations. Responsibility for the performance of the work is more easily fixed, and my information is, that cities which have made the greatest progress in street cleaning have come to recognize that the contract system produces the best returns for the money expended.

#### SEWER IMPROVEMENTS.

The matter of sewerage, in a densely populated community, is of fully as great importance as that of street paving. Its relation to health is alone sufficient to make it a matter of vital consequence, and it is to be regretted that improvement in this direction has hitherto been impeded by ridiculous laws. The statutes provided that sewers should not be built if a majority of the owners of abutting property objected to them, which seemed to imply that the property owners required barriers against those in authority, who might otherwise be prone to act in a spirit inimical to their interests. Under such conditions our whole sewer system has become a mere makeshift, provided only as the needs of separate localities forced themselves upon public attention. Legislative wisdom, however, has finally awakened to the fact that such enactments were prejudicial to the public interests,

and recent laws have opened the way to the acquirement of a better system of public sewerage.

Notwithstanding our great need, it is not surprising that so little progress has been made toward a better and more comprehensive system of sewerage in Newark. On January 1, 1895, there had been constructed in this city 53.49 miles of brick sewer, and 43 miles of pipe sewers, at public expense, and 15.55 miles of pipe sewers by private parties, making a total of 112.04 miles of sewers, or but a little more than half of the mileage of our graded streets.

The cost of sewer construction, public and private, for the five years ending with 1894, was \$155,981.71, of which \$20,662 was expended in the last year. The public work of the year includes 1,616 feet of brick sewers and 14,553 feet of pipe sewers, and 4,254 feet of pipe sewers were constructed privately.

In addition a considerable advantage to our permanent sewer system has been gained by a new agreement with the township of East Orange. Under an agreement made with the former Board of Street and Water Commissioners, East Orange was given the use of the Newark system for the final disposal of its sewage, upon payment of the sum of \$10,000. The present board annulled this agreement and effected a new one, upon the basis of which East Orange extends the eight-foot brick trunk sewer, known as the Mill brook sewer, from Seventh avenue to Fifth avenue, a distance of 1,822 feet. It also builds 686 feet of 2×3 brick sewer in Fifth avenue, from First street to Fifth street, and 2,084 feet of 24-inch pipe sewer from Fifth street to the city line. This improvement gives sewer facilities to a considerable

area of drainage, and the city has probably obtained \$30,000 of needed sewer construction, instead of \$10,000 in cash.

I am glad to be able to say that contract prices for work connected with sewers show quite a reduction when compared with those of the previous year, as may be seen by the following statement :

	1893.	1894.
Average cost for basins.....	\$101.00	\$90.00
“ “ “ man holes.....	31.00	28.00
“ “ “ 15-inch pipe sewers, per ft. .	.88	.75
“ “ “ 12-inch “ “ “ “	.69	.51

It must be apparent to observing tax-payers that the methods employed in the construction of sewers have been in most cases not productive of the best results. In the absence of any well-defined plan, looking to a comprehensive system for the whole city, sewers have been constructed in piecemeal, at excessive expense, and in a way that precluded the idea of permanent utility. In some instances they are too small to be of benefit as part of a general system ; in others they are built against grade, making them expensive to those who desire to connect with them, because of their depth, and rendering it difficult, if not impossible, to unite them in a general system.

The cost incurred by the construction of sewers in this way is also an injustice to the tax-payers. Sewer construction has also been hedged about by a net-work of expenses, so that it has often happened that the real work of construction has been the smallest part of the expenditure. The extra expenses include the cost of advertising, inspection, commissioners' fees, maps and clerkship, &c. The appended table shows the cost of



ten small sewers, of comparatively recent construction, and the expenses incurred, as compared with the actual cost of the work under contract :

Sewer.	Total Cost of Sewer.	Cost of Work Under Contract.	Other Expenses, Including Advertising.	Advertising Alone.
South 11th st.,	\$947 30	\$472 50	\$474 80	\$313 60
South 12th st.,	948 72	487 35	461 37	311 00
Peshine ave ,	894 32	458 65	435 67	294 80
North 11th st.,	890 60	435 78	454 82	288 80
Orchard st.,	862 50	430 40	432 10	296 80
Nichols st.,	853 11	500 80	352 31	239 10
Polk st.,	1,001 86	539 05	462 81	288 40
Camden st.,	1,145 85	684 55	461 30	300 00
Wright st.,	804 00	379 10	424 90	295 20
Camp st.,	835 21	381 10	454 11	315 20

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\$9,183 47 \$4,769 28 \$4,414 19 \$2,942 90

From this it appears that in these instances the miscellaneous expenses have been almost equal to the cost of construction, and the expense attached to advertising alone has been almost one-third of the entire cost. It is true that the property owners interested might have constructed these sewers by agreement among themselves and avoided these extra expenses, but if one or more objected, all the others were powerless to avoid this great expenditure.

It is to be hoped that under the new law a comprehensive plan of sewerage will now be formulated, and that the work will be prosecuted vigorously.

#### BOARD OF STREET AND WATER COMMISSIONERS.

The work accomplished in the past year by this Board is so well known that I deem it unnecessary to dwell upon the details. Embarrassed at the outset by the unusual expenditures of the former Board in the first five months of the year, as much was accomplished in



the work of street cleaning as could be done with the limited means at their command. Among their economies may be noted a reduction of about \$4,000 a month in the operating expenses of the Water Department and a great decrease in the number of street foremen. Their operations in the way of street and sewer work are noted elsewhere.

Important legislation has been secured to enable the Board to enlarge the work of paving and sewer improvements at less cost to the people. Steps have been taken to beautify our parks, public work has been open to general competition, and contracts have been awarded to the lowest bidders. While recognizing all the rights of corporations, the Board has firmly insisted that their agreements with the city should be fully kept.

The street railway companies have been required to properly re-pave streets; to re-place cross-walks; to run their cars at proper rate of speed and headway, and to provide adequate service; to pay license fees and the tax on their gross receipts, and to give transfers at all points as required by the provisions of franchises granted to such corporations. By requirement of the Board, all trolley cars were equipped with fenders on November 1, 1894, since which time no fatal accidents have occurred on the lines of our street railways.

A most important work of the near future for the Board of Street and Water Commissioners will be to definitely settle the question whether the East Jersey Water Company has fully complied with the terms of its contract with the city; and especially to determine whether the Pequannock watershed, above the Macopin Intake, is sufficient to supply the city with pure and

wholesome water to the amount stipulated ; whether the storage reservoirs are of sufficient capacity and of proper construction, and whether the pipe line itself is, from an engineering standpoint, of the proper strength, size and construction sufficient to deliver at the city of Newark 50,000,000 gallons of water each day, forever, and under the pressure required by the contract.

It must not be forgotten that for the work constructed by the East Jersey Water Company and conveyed by deed to the city that company has already received bonds of the city to the amount of nearly \$4,000,000, and that there has been deposited in escrow with the trustee \$2,000,000 more of bonds of the city, to be delivered to the company in the year 1900, in case the contract has then been fully complied with and the works of the company are of the character required. In view of the fact that the contract provides that no suit shall be brought against the East Jersey Water Company after the year 1900, for failure to perform its contract with the city, it would be short-sighted to fail to have all questions respecting the water supply settled at once.

At the beginning of the year I found in the centre of the city a tangled mass of overhead electric light, telephone and telegraph wires, which, besides being a constant menace to life and property, were unsightly in the extreme. This state of affairs had come about because the wires had been allowed to be erected by the different companies as they pleased, to meet their temporary needs. Agreements have been reached under which the removal and re-arrangement of these wires is now in active progress, and it is expected that in a short time this work will be completed and greatly improve the ap-

pearance of that part of the city. Effort in this direction should not cease, however, until all wires in populous sections of the city are placed under ground.

Although an earnest effort was made during the recent session of the Legislature to secure laws to compel the elevation of steam railways in this city, it did not prove successful. This discouragement should not prevent further and continued efforts to this end. All grade crossings within the city of Newark should be abolished in the near future. The crossing of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad at Broad street, the crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Market street, and the crossing of the Central Railroad at Mulberry street, are so dangerous to life and so impede traffic that their early abolition is a necessity.

I feel impressed that some action should be taken to relieve Market street from the present excessive pressure of travel and traffic. The largely increased number of trolley lines which traverse this thoroughfare have made most difficult the regular business traffic of the street, and makes necessary some other outlet from Broad street to and across the Pennsylvania Railroad. It may be a difficult task to accomplish, but the need is great and the city will be hampered in its growth and facilities if relief is not given to the congested traffic on Market street, which now finds this street its only outlet.

## WATER DEPARTMENT.

The operations of this department for the year 1894 are given as follows :

## RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand January 1, 1894.....	\$170,811 76
From Water rents.....	\$519,687 71
“ Service collections.....	15,633 35
“ Sundry receipts.....	152 42
“ Sale and rent of real estate.....	1,136 80
“ Interest bond and mortgage.....	36 00
“ Temporary loan.....	20,000 00
“ From city of Newark, for extension of street mains .....	20,000 00
“ Penalties and fines.....	3,246 96
“ Sundry personal accounts for labor and material.....	15,553 00
	<u>\$595,446 24</u>
	\$766,258 00

## EXPENSES.

Interest funded water debt .....	\$320,355 00
Sinking fund account.....	129,000 00
Street mains of 1894.....	19,267 21
Payment of temporary loan... ..	20,000 00
Belleville, engineer and firemen's monthly salaries .....	3,501 78
Clifton avenue, engineer and firemen's monthly salaries.....	3,975 00
Monthly salaries, clerks, foremen and inspectors.....	25,615 14
Weekly pay rolls, laborers.....	46,449 78
General maintenance of work, not enumerated above .....	33,077 76
	<u>\$601,241 67</u>
Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1894 ....	165,016 33
	\$766,258 00

The actual operating expenses of the department, as compared with the previous year, show a reduction of about \$49,000.

The revenues of the department, other than appropriations and balance from the previous year, amounted in 1894 to \$555,446.24, and the operating expenses, not including the extension of street mains, for which the

Common Council makes special appropriation, were \$112,-619.46, making the net earnings for the year \$442,826.58. The net earnings for 1893, figured upon the same basis, were \$397,940.42. This shows a gratifying increase of earnings for this year of \$44,886.16.

#### POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The roster of the police force on January 1, 1895, showed that it was composed at that time of 301 officers and men, as follows: 1 chief; 4 captains; 12 lieutenants; 5 detectives; 5 roundsmen; 1 truant officer; 246 patrolmen; 27 chancemen, being an increase during the year of 16. The total number of employees of the department was increased during the year from 303 to 319.

The office of Superintendent of Police was abolished by an act of the Legislature of 1894, and the force was restored to its former status under a Chief of Police.

An innovation of the year was the establishment of a force of eight mounted policemen, for the protection of the outlying districts of the city, and in the judgment of the commissioners the experiment has proved a success.

A long needed improvement is about to be made in station facilities for the Second Precinct. The Board of Street and Water Commissioners has formally transferred to this department a portion of the old Hay Market property, at the corner of Summer and Seventh avenues, as a site for a new station, and the Common Council having appropriated \$30,000 for a new building, the precinct will be soon provided with suitable and commodious quarters.

The finances of the department show a largely increased expenditure for the year, and a balance of \$11,-795.41 at the beginning, was exhausted at the close. The

following statistics show that the expenditures of the department have increased over 100 per cent. in the past nine years :

Year.	Force.	Pay Roll.	Total Cost.
1885	164	\$156,197.70	\$162,904.69
1886	176	162,562.02	170,959.35
1887	182	170,828.70	183,433.02
1888	183	175,262.14	185,877.82
1889	242*	197,905.74	218,598.25
1890	255	228,093.75	246,871.69
1891	261	248,228.43	290,305.71
1892	278	255,349.75	292,619.14
1893	303	273,426.17	299,018.71
1894	319	293,035.51	335,539.36

Upon a liberal estimate, the population increased only about forty per cent., and the taxable valuations have increased less than forty per cent. during this period.

#### FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The force of this Department on January 1, 1895, was composed of 161 men, distributed as follows: 1 chief engineer; 1 assistant chief; 1 secretary; 12 captains of engine companies; 3 captains of hook and ladder companies; 2 captains of chemical engine companies; 12 engineers of steamers; 118 firemen; 1 superintendent of repairs; 1 superintendent of fire alarm telegraph; 3 operators at central office fire alarm telegraph; 2 linemen; 3 watchmen on bell tower; 1 janitor.

During the year two new engine houses have been built, one on Belmont avenue, near Waverly place, and the

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\* From and including 1889, this column includes chancemen, and all the officers and employees of the Department.



other at Summer avenue and Halleck street. In the former has been placed an engine, and in the latter a combination chemical and hose wagon. A hook and ladder house is in course of erection at the corner of Congress and Lafayette streets, and is expected to be ready for occupancy about July first next. The Chief Engineer recommends the building of a hook and ladder house on Belmont avenue, adjoining engine house No. 12, and an engine house in the Tenth ward, near the corner of Chestnut and Pacific streets; also that a hook and ladder truck is needed at the corner of Lincoln and Washington avenues.

But whatever the needs, it is evident that in the operations of this Department the question of its finances must be taken into serious consideration: While its revenues cannot be materially increased, its expenses will be quite considerably enlarged by the two new companies already added, and the one soon to be created. Its balance was reduced last year from \$12,538.03 to \$4,238.88, so that the available funds for the expenses of the Department in 1895, will be less than the amount available in 1894.

By an act of the Legislature of 1894 the supervision of the repairs and maintenance of the buildings of the fire and police departments was placed with these departments, relieving the Public Buildings Committee of the Common Council from such supervision. The change effected is in my judgment a good one, for I believe that these departments can care for their buildings better, and by utilizing some of their own help can do it at less cost than could be done by the Committee named.

The subjoined statement shows the increase in expenditure of the fire department during the last nine years:



Year.	Permanent Force.	Temporary Force.	Pay Roll.	Total Cost.
1885 . . .	47	142	\$69,665 60	\$95,833 74
1886 . . .	50	158	79,425 44	103,268 26
1887 . . .	58	140	77,622 50	105,186 19
1888 . . .	73	120*	83,409 30	112,751 46
1889 . . .	123	....	105,384 94	135,840 84
1890 . . .	138	....	125,608 54	155,460 03
1891 . . .	138	....	133,039 19	175,171 88
1892 . . .	147	....	139,793 07	172,289 31
1893 . . .	148	....	142,211 19	192,192 23
1894 . . .	161	....	144,352 90	205,040 64

\* System of call men abolished.

As in the case of the Police Department, it will be seen that the expenditures of this department in the past nine years have more than doubled.

The increase of pay voted to the firemen and policemen in the recent election should lead to a careful scrutiny of the qualifications of the men employed in both the departments, that the city may obtain the very best services as the result of this increased expenditure.

#### PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

It is quite evident that for some years prior to 1894 care had not been taken to meet as fully as they should have been met the increasing educational needs of the city. It was found that in different parts of the city the accommodations were not sufficient for all the children desiring to attend the public schools, that overcrowding was indulged in to such an extent as to endanger the health of the pupils, and that annexes unsuited for school purposes were employed to meet the need. That means might be provided for other purposes not so material to the interests of the people, and that the tax rate might be kept within certain limitations, the matter of perma-

ment improvement in school construction was neglected to such an extent that the present administration found itself confronted with an imperative need, which necessitated a large outlay during the past year and is likely to tax our resources heavily for some years to come.

For the five years ending with 1888 the average amount expended annually for school houses and sites was in round numbers about \$60,000, while for the five years ending with 1893 the average annual expenditure in this direction did not reach \$45,000. The amount expended in 1893 had fallen to about \$13,000. Although the city was growing rapidly we were cutting down the expenditures necessary for the permanent work of the schools. Examination will show that in the other departments there were large increases of expenditure which were made good at the expense of our educational system.

Thus occurred the pressing need of a large appropriation for school houses and sites in 1894, the amount made available for that purpose being \$119,850.11. Of this sum \$28,752.46 was provided by balance from the previous year. The remainder (\$91,097.65,) was raised as follows : From the sale of bonds, \$40,000; from the percentage tax paid by the Consolidated Traction Company, \$31,097.65, and from the contingent fund \$20,000. Fortunate circumstances enabled the city to meet this large demand. These were the collection of the percentage tax from the Traction Company, and the increase of the contingent fund by the collection of the moneys long due from the Pennsylvania and Lehigh Valley Railroad companies. But for these additions to the city treasury it would have been impossible to meet this greatest need of the city.

The money thus secured has enabled the erection of

two new school buildings and the enlargement of others, and leaves a balance of about \$55,000 to continue the work this year; but the demand is still so great that the Board of Education asks an appropriation of \$108,343.75 this year to pursue the work of increasing the school accommodations of the city.

The increase of facilities is also attended with an increase in the current expenditures—the employment of additional teachers, the care of additional buildings, &c. In 1894, in addition to the moneys received from the State, the Council was required to raise by tax the sum of \$173,320 for the current expenses of the public schools. This year it is asked to increase the amount for this purpose to \$219,420. As there is hardly a perceptible increase over the previous year in the valuations upon which our taxes are levied, and no moneys to be received from unusual sources, it will require the exercise of rigid economy in other departments, in order to meet the necessarily increased school expenditures, the more so since no increase in the tax rate for city expenditures is permitted.

Our High School, which, in my mind, is one of the most valuable features of our educational system, seems also to have been subjected to the same neglect that has characterized the care of our grammar and primary schools. Its accommodations became insufficient for the needs of the city a long time ago, and the use of unsuitable annexes was made necessary, to the detriment of the proper conduct of that institution. There is, however, a prospect for relief in the near future, the legislature having authorized the city to bond itself in the sum of \$300,000 for the construction of a new and

suitable High School building. The interest and sinking fund for the liquidation of these bonds will still further increase the cost of our educational department, and make it particularly excessive in the near future, because of the long neglect which has made so many things necessary at once.

The following statement shows the increase of current expenditures, and the moneys expended in construction account, which embraces the purchase of sites and the erection of new buildings and additions, from 1884 to 1894, inclusive :

Year.	Current Expenses.	Construction Account
1884.....	\$294,891 79	\$102,876 71
1885.....	329,191 76	22,493 61
1886.....	334,845 49	49,471 20
1887.....	344,510 89	49,232 78
1888.....	366,718 20	74,333 03
1889.....	415,325 85	60,706 46
1890.....	437,183 05	33,380 16
1891.....	461,385 46	26,578 22
1892....	499,486 81	89,326 47
1893.....	500,709 67	13,201 66
1894.....	536,651 54	64,543 20

While the increase in current expenses has been greater than the increase of population and wealth, it has not been as excessive as in some of the other city departments.

I am deeply impressed with the vast importance of our educational system, and its far-reaching results as they affect the welfare of the people, but in the brief space accorded here it is impossible to enter at length upon the details of the work. Every citizen, however, should make himself familiar with these details, and to this end

I commend a careful perusal of the annual report of the City Superintendent.

From this it is ascertained that 47 buildings were used for school purposes during the last school year, of which 40 are owned by the city. The school census of 1894 shows the number of children of school age to be 58,103, of which 10,456 attended private schools, while 15,623 attended no school during the year. The seating capacity of the school buildings owned by the city is 25,043, but this and the general facilities of the schools will be materially increased by the recent liberal appropriations to school construction account.

As far as I have been enabled to examine the features of our educational work, I have been quite impressed with their efficiency, and I trust that no effort will be lacking to make the public schools of Newark second to none in the country.

#### THE CITY HOME.

A gratifying feature of the report of this institution for the year 1894 is that the number of inmates has been reduced. During the year 75 boys and eight girls were received by commitment; and during this period 116 boys and 15 girls were paroled. The number remaining in the Home on January 1, 1895, was 188 boys and 15 girls, as against 229 boys and 39 girls on January 1, 1894. Since its opening, in 1874, 1,269 children have been committed to the Home, of whom 1,075 were boys and 194 girls. There have been paroled 887 boys and 162 girls.

The brush industry, in which a number of the boys have been engaged, was seriously embarrassed in 1894 by the enforcement in New York city and State of a law forbid-

ding dealing in goods made in institutions, unless the same were marked "Convict made," rendering the products of the Home unsalable as prime goods, and resulting in the withdrawal of patronage. During the present year this department will engage in the manufacture of a line of brush-makers' supplies, and in the production of brushes which may be sold outside the New York market.

The total receipts for 1894 were \$48,238.22, of which the city appropriated \$42,000. The balance from the previous year was \$4,287.77. The earnings of the printing department were \$1,136.39, and the earnings of the brush shop were \$642.06. The disbursements were \$46,610.49—of which \$31,094.50 was for maintenance and \$15,515.99 for building and repairs—leaving a balance of \$1,627.73.

The work upon the new industrial building was discontinued because of a lack of funds, although it is nearing completion, it being estimated that \$4,000 will finish the building, and provide boiler and other equipments. It is proposed to move to this building the printing office, brush works and laundry. It is also proposed to make over the old brush shop into a large barn, with a basement for live stock, providing for the keeping of a sufficient number of cows to supply the institution with milk. The Superintendent estimates that this will cost \$7,500, and will be all that will be necessary in the way of permanent improvements for some years to come.

The landed property owned by the Home, comprising 103.85 acres, has been acquired by the city at a cost of \$34,475.20, and the amount expended for buildings has been \$148,960.26, making a total of \$183,435.46.

During the last year none of the inmates were seriously



prostrated by any form of disease, and during fifteen years there have been but three deaths among the children, which is a most remarkable record.

In the work of reformation nothing is of greater value than constant employment. It diverts the mind, assists in the transformation of the nature, and lays the foundation for future usefulness. It should be the aim of the institution to enlarge the field of industrial employment, and with the large acreage comprised in the City Home tract, I am of the opinion that it might be tilled to a greater extent and produce more largely than it does at the present.

I deem it of the highest importance that every effort should be made to secure homes, particularly in the country, for the young people committed to this institution. While every proper effort is doubtless being made for their reformation, the surroundings of a good home are far preferable to the association of so many children of this character, even under the strictest surveillance.

#### CENTRE MARKET.

A statement of the financial operations of Centre Market shows a slight falling off in the receipts of last year, but an increase of over \$2,000, or about fourteen per cent. in the operating expenses.

In April, 1886, market bonds to the amount of \$335,000, bearing four per cent. interest, were issued for the purpose of enlarging and improving the Market. It was contended at the time that this would not place any burden upon the city, as the increased facilities provided for business would increase the revenues to such an extent as to provide for the interest upon the bonds, and



create a sinking fund sufficient for their liquidation when they should mature, in April, 1911. It is now evident that such will not be the case, if the ratio of receipts and expenditures is maintained. After eight and one-half years, upon December 1, 1894, the earnings in excess of interest, and applied to the sinking funds for that purpose, amounted to but \$34,391.27, at which rate the bonds cannot be paid from this source upon maturity.

This situation demands the earnest attention of the Common Council. It should be ascertained whether the receipts of the Market cannot be increased and whether the expenses cannot be lessened. The present method of granting stand permits at unchanging prices may not be the best means of disposal, and the offering of such privileges to open competition might materially increase the revenues, while giving all who desire stands an equal opportunity to secure them. Regarding expenditures I am quite convinced that some of the past year have been unnecessary.

#### FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The operations of the Free Public Library for 1894 show that the number of volumes in the Library has been increased from 39,739 to 44,413; that the total circulation was the largest of any year in its history, and that the reading-room attendance has been larger than ever. The receipts of the year exceeded the expenditures by more than \$6,000, and at its close the board had nearly \$40,000 available for future needs, either for the increase of the Library or for the construction of a new building.

It being deemed advisable that a permanent institution of such importance should not be confined to leased

quarters, a bill was passed by the last Legislature providing for the issuing of bonds in the amount of \$175,000 for the erection of a new library building, if approved by a vote of the people, but it was found inexpedient to submit the proposition at the last election.

This legislation carries with it the condition that the Board of Trustees shall meet the interest and sinking fund for these bonds from the statutory appropriation for the support of the library.

#### NEW BUILDINGS.

The stagnation in business is significantly shown in the decreased number of buildings erected in the city in 1894, the construction being less than in any year since 1886. The table appended shows the number of buildings erected in Newark since 1880, and their classification :

Year.	Frame.	Brick.	Total.	Dwellings.
1881	232	155	387	291
1882	470	159	629	480
1883	537	181	718	600
1884	599	259	858	696
1885	809	220	1,029	861
1886	722	223	945	756
1887	916	252	1,168	865
1888	1,060	313	1,373	1,090
1889	1,251	290	1,541	1,281
1890	1,203	351	1,554	1,238
1891	1,143	292	1,435	1,090
1892	1,122	282	1,404	1,028
1893	992	222	1,214	591
1894	779	193	972	576

## EXCISE AND GENERAL LICENSES.

During the year there has been quite a considerable falling off in the receipts from liquor licenses. In 1893 the Board of Excise Commissioners granted 1,293 licenses at \$250, 126 single transfers at \$5, and 94 double transfers at \$10, making a total of \$325,570. In 1894 the number of licenses granted was but 1,195, with 244 single transfers and 129 double transfers, the total receipts from which amounted to \$301,260, making a decrease of \$24,310 in the revenues of the department for 1894. This condition is due, almost entirely, to a decrease in the number of saloons, in consequence of the hard times. With an improvement of business conditions it is reasonable to suppose that these receipts will again increase.

While the law confers semi-judicial powers upon the Board of Excise Commissioners, I am of the opinion that they should not be expected to act to a great extent in a judicial capacity. The main purpose of the Board, as I understand it, is the collection of the revenues due the city from those engaged in the liquor traffic, and to see that none so engaged evade their just obligations. It is their duty to fully protect the city's interests in this particular, and it is no part of their duties to assume the functions of the police in supervising the business. The proper supervision of the liquor traffic, in its moral aspect, devolves upon the Police Department, and the Excise Board cannot properly be held to a strict accountability for the moral standing of those engaged in the business. The police should keep the Board so fully informed that no license will ever be granted to a house of prostitution.

In general licenses there has been an increase in collections, as shown by the report of the License Inspector, the amount for 1894 being \$19,889, as against \$18,356 in 1893. There has been a decrease of \$1,640 in meat licenses, the collection of which has not been enforced, but this and a few other decreases has been more than made up by the transfer to this department of dog licenses and redemptions, which, in 1894, amounted to \$3,543. Deducting these, the decrease in the collection of general licenses has been just \$2,000, the greater part of which, as stated, is due to the non-enforcement of meat license collections.

#### ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION OF TAXES.

The departments which are responsible for the assessment and collection of taxes are of the greatest importance in the conduct of city affairs. Candor compels me to say that these departments are extravagant in their operations and unsatisfactory in their results.

Upon making inquiry in May of last year I found that the salaries paid in the Tax Commissioners' department amounted to \$44,600 annually, and the amount has been but slightly reduced since that time, although I have used every opportunity to show my dissatisfaction respecting this great expenditure. I am convinced that the number of clerks employed is greatly in excess of the requirements of the department, and that they are not employed to good advantage during a large part of the year.

To make the matter more grievous, after the assessments are confirmed, and while this great force of clerks has little or nothing to do, instead of utilizing them in the Tax Receiver's office, as could easily be done, a large

additional force is employed in the latter department, to make out bills and assist in the receipt of taxes, the extra services thus required costing the city, as near as I can estimate it, from \$7,000 to \$8,000. All this work might be performed by idle men in the other department, and I cannot resist the belief that this extra expense is created to make employment for favored individuals. I sincerely believe that these departments can be reorganized in a way to save the city at least \$20,000 per year.

In fact, the pay rolls of these two offices were increased in six years by an amount greater than the sum named, as will be seen by the following comparison between pay rolls of the two offices for the years 1887 and 1893:

	1887.	1893.
Assessment Commissioners.....	\$9,000 00	\$12,426 06
Secretary.....	1,700 00	2,100 00
Assistant Assessors and Clerks..	11,710 32	23,950 00
Receiver of Taxes.....	2,000 00	2,500 00
Receiver's Clerks.....	3,499 66	8,536 14
Making out tax bills and warrants	2,669 22	2,729 92
Collector personal arrears.....	.....	626 35
	<u>\$30,579 20</u>	<u>\$52,868 47</u>

An evidence of loose methods came to light when defalcations were discovered in the office for the collection of personal tax arrears, and it was found that the books of the delinquent collectors had not been examined in two and a half years, although the city pays \$4,000 yearly for expert accountants.

As an offset to this it affords me pleasure to state that the system of collection in the Receiver's office is about as good as could be devised, and there appears to be no way for a loss to the city in this office except by collusion among a number of officials.

The volume of city revenues depends very largely upon the judgment of the men composing the Board of Assessment and Revision of Taxes, and any remissness on their part might seriously impair our resources. Fairness to the tax-payers also demands that they should exert a high degree of intelligence and good judgment in the fixing of valuations, all of which should be uniform. It is not of so much consequence whether valuations are high or low, except in so far as the volume of the 1 per cent. tax is concerned, and the relative valuations in the city and townships as they affect the county tax. Otherwise there would be no reason for complaint if valuations were extremely high, or extremely low, provided all were equalized. The great essential is to place all valuations upon a relative equality, to make this principle in taxation one of conscience, and to enforce it without favor to any.

Cases might be cited where certain properties are not rated higher than others of half their value, of some assessed for less than a third of the cash price at which they are held by owners, and of still others where the taxes amount to a third of the revenue from the property, while some escape with a tax that does not amount to one-tenth of the revenue.

Instances of injustice in the fixing of valuations are matters of general discussion throughout the city—in fact are so numerous as to lead to a widely extended belief that the rapidly increasing cost of our Tax Board has not resulted in uniformity of valuations. Believing there is nothing more important to the prosperity of the city than that all realty should bear its just proportion of taxable responsibility, and that justice to all our citizens demands a better equalization of values, I earnestly



recommend a thorough work of readjustment in this matter in the current municipal year.

#### BOARD OF HEALTH.

The current expenses of the Board of Health for the year 1884 amounted to \$13,785.56. By 1893 the current expenditures for the year had increased to \$35,215. In 1894 this board, for whose appointment I am myself responsible, expended the sum of \$63,184.96. Of this sum, however, \$27,897.24 was expended for the suppression of small-pox, and as near as can be estimated, each case of small-pox has cost the city \$225.

In the selection of the members of the Board of Health, I was governed largely by the belief that the experience of the old members would be of great value in promoting the work of the board, and by the fact that I received assurances that those appointed would co-operate in every effort to make the department economical and efficient. The results have failed to meet my expectations, and I am reluctantly forced to the conclusion that the large increase of the expenditures of this department has not been attended with corresponding increase in efficiency.

The cost of the Health Department to the city of Newark is great, compared with the cost of like departments in other cities; the average death rate of the city of Newark is, nevertheless, extremely high, as compared with the death rate of other cities of its class. My observation impels me to the belief that the board devotes too much of its time and resources to the investigation of complaints, and in the performance of routine business of little advantage to the health of the city, instead of constituting itself an aggressive force for vigorous and



intelligent action to bring about the better sanitation of the city.

I am satisfied that if this board were alert to the improvement of the sanitary condition of Newark, it might, with the resources at its command, have brought about a better condition in sections of the city which are now conspicuous for unclean yards and unsanitary homes, and in which the residents live in disregard of all the rules of health.

The bacteriological laboratory recently established by the Board of Health, is in the line of real progress and should be productive of good results. The sum necessary for this purpose, however, was not great, and might have been easily met from the liberal appropriation made to the board, without the necessity of a special appropriation for the purpose.

The anti-toxine plant is not a necessity, and if permanently established, will result only in squandering the city's money. In advocating the manufacture of anti-toxine, the board defended its action upon the ground that this was necessary to enable it to furnish the remedy to the poor, and that it was difficult to obtain a sufficient and reliable supply in any other way. With the proposition to furnish it to the poor, I am in full accord, but the difficulty alleged in regard to the supply did not exist. To-day the drug, from the best laboratories in the world, can be bought in any desired quantity, and is on sale in our city pharmacies.

In compliance with my recommendation and the resolution adopted by the Common Council, the board began the free supply of anti-toxine to the poor of the city in February last, and the cost to the city for the quantity

needed for this purpose in two months has amounted to about \$45, or less than \$300 a year. In the meantime the board has not yet produced the drug, but is expending \$100 per month for the board of four horses in New York, besides the other expenses incidental to the undertaking. These facts, without presenting others that might be advanced, should be sufficient to lead the board to the abandonment of this project before it involves larger expense and worse results.

#### LAW DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Law Department from its organization in May, until December 31, 1894, discloses that the work of the department has been laborious. A great many cases, a number of which were of considerable importance, have been tried, and nearly all were determined in favor of the city. The department has also given a great deal of time and assistance in advising the other departments. The interests of the city seem to have been fully protected, and it is gratifying to note that the expense of the legal department has been less than one-half of the expense of the law officers of the city during the previous year.

#### INSURANCE ON CITY PROPERTY.

As near as can be ascertained the various properties of the city were insured on January 1, 1895, in the total sum of about \$950,000, the premiums on which amount to \$6,850 annually, while, as I am informed, the only loss the city has sustained by fire in many years was but \$4,700. Deducting from the aggregate the insurance on the City Home property, which is isolated, and the insurance on boilers, which is perhaps advisable, in order

to secure proper inspection and safety, and there remains over \$5,500 in annual premiums on buildings and contents owned by the city. The fact that the city buildings are widely separated in their location makes the probability of a great loss by fire a very remote one, and it becomes worthy of consideration whether the city itself might not better assume its insurance risks, with the exceptions noted. The amount paid for insurance would, if carried to an insurance fund, soon aggregate a very substantial sum, and would, doubtless, far surpass the probable liability of loss by fire.

#### ADVERTISING COSTS.

The extravagant sums which have hitherto been expended annually for advertising purposes led to the adoption of measures to prevent a continuance of this abuse. Laws have been passed which, in some instances, reduce the rates charged, while in others they condense the space occupied by city advertisements and lessen the number of insertions. It is believed that by this means our advertising expenses will be reduced from fifty to seventy per cent., and many thousands of dollars saved to the city annually.

#### THE PRICE OF GAS.

A year ago I expressed the conviction that the price paid for gas by the people of Newark was exorbitant and should be reduced. A number of cities were cited in which gas was furnished to the people at \$1 per thousand cubic feet, and some where the price is still lower, making it appear unjust that the residents of Newark should be charged \$1.40. The opinion then given is confirmed by subsequent inquiries.

The gas companies enjoy public privileges for the transaction of their business. They use the streets of the city, tear them up as need may require, and for the time discommode the people. There is no reason why they should not, in return for these privileges, give the people gas as cheaply as it is given by companies in other cities of similar size and situation.

Corporations which enjoy the privileges of the streets should deal fairly with those who give such privileges, and should not seek to make undue or exorbitant profits therefrom. If there are reasons which prevent the gas companies from supplying gas to the city of Newark at \$1 per thousand cubic feet, such reasons should at once be made known to the public by the companies, and an investigation of their books should be invited and opportunity given for such examination to the proper authorities of the city.

#### PURCHASE OF CITY SUPPLIES.

From facts that have come to my knowledge I am convinced that in the purchase of supplies for the various departments the greatest wrongs have been perpetrated upon the tax-payers of the city. In the absence of any well-defined system for the procuring of such supplies, they are ordered by the heads of departments and others as they may seem to be needed, and evidence is not lacking that supplies—such as furniture—have been ordered when not needed.

Economy has not been exercised in purchasing for the city, and I regret to say that in many cases there has also been a lack of business honesty. The city has, in many instances, been charged from twenty-five to seventy-five

per cent. more than private individuals would have been charged in the purchase of the same articles for cash. Bills have been falsified to conceal the true nature of the supplies furnished, have been sworn to as correct by the person furnishing the supplies, and certified as correct by the person receiving them, both knowing that their affidavits and certifications were false. In some cases I have successfully interposed my veto to prevent unjust charges; in others I have secured the reduction of the bill by calling the attention of the dealer to the fact that his charges were exorbitant, and, I regret to say, that in some cases, where opportunity for investigation was at the time lacking, the city has suffered loss by the payment of bills of an excessive character to favored dealers.

With knowledge of these facts I sent to the Common Council a paper showing the good results produced in Cincinnati by the establishing of a municipal purchasing agency, and at the same time expressed the conviction that the adoption of some similar system here would result in the saving of large sums of money each year to the city. The communication was referred to the Finance Committee, where it has since rested without action.

The adoption of some proper system for the purchasing of city supplies which will correct the existing abuses and secure to the city prices that are fair and honest, is one of the most important tasks which is to be met by the new Common Council, and I trust it will receive your earnest consideration and prompt action.

## NEW LEGISLATION.

The effort to effect needed changes in city affairs is often impeded by State legislation. Almost all our municipal transactions must conform to laws enacted at Trenton by legislators, of whom the great majority have no knowledge of our needs, and sometimes, in legislating for other localities, injuriously affect the interests of Newark. I am clearly of the belief that a larger latitude should be given the authorities of the city in the management of our concerns—that the people of cities should be permitted to enjoy, in a greater degree, the prerogative of home rule.

The Legislature decrees that we shall incur certain expenditures, without providing the means for payment, and the State even absorbs some of the taxes, such as those on railway property, which it would seem rightfully belong to the city, which must protect and provide for the property within its limits. From the tax raised for general municipal expenditures, and which is limited by statute, the State compels us to apportion certain sums for certain purposes, regardless as to whether the amounts so apportioned are fully needed in the departments to which they are applied. Were we permitted to apportion them ourselves for the best interests of the city in all its departments, I am sure that better results would be obtained than by giving departments unrestrained authority to expend money for any purpose, provided only that they keep within a certain limit of expenditure. In this respect a local Board of Apportionment might render a far better service to the city than the legislators who now parcel out our funds, without knowledge of the require-



ments of the various departments among which they are distributed.

The Legislature of 1894 was still in session at the beginning of the administration year, and the passage of a number of measures for the benefit of the city was secured. Important among these was one providing for a redistribution of the city. Under this law the unfair gerrymander, which made wards far from equal in population, and very irregular in form, was abolished, and the new commission appointed created fifteen new wards, in which population and formation have been considered with the utmost fairness.

The Legislature of 1895 was called upon to enact an unusual number of laws affecting the city of Newark, among which are the following: Conferring upon the Mayor power to veto expenditures in all the departments; reducing to a great extent the cost of advertising ordinances relating to public improvements and other matters; relieving the city of considerable cost for the support of insane and County asylums, by providing that lunatics without legal settlement shall be supported by the State; removing petty cases from the Grand Jury and Court of Special Sessions, and providing a quick and effective method of dealing with small crimes; placing on the County the expense of County roads in the city of Newark, where macadam is removed for the laying of railway tracks; effecting a great reduction in the cost of advertising applications for license; preventing deductions from real estate assessments, because of indebtedness due to banks; validating certain assessments made by the old Board of Works; acts providing for systematic and extended improvements in streets and sewers; ena-



bling the erection of a new High School and new Grammar Schools, the Free Public Library bill, and others.

#### CONCLUSION.

In presenting to your honorable body, and through you to the people, this statement of the general condition of the city and my views concerning its government, I have deemed it proper to criticise the methods of conducting our municipal business. These methods, in my opinion, have been the outcome of unceasing efforts to promote partisan success, in which the higher considerations of system, efficiency and economy have been lost sight of, and they have seemed to require condemnation in order that better results may in the future be obtained.

During the next few years the streets of the city must be sewered and properly paved ; a new City Hall, a new Alms House and other municipal buildings should be constructed ; the public school facilities must be made fully adequate to the educational needs of the city ; parks and pleasure grounds must be provided for the health and enjoyment of the people ; the steam railway tracks must be elevated and the electric wires placed under ground. All this, in my judgment, can be done without increasing the net permanent debt of the city, or increasing the tax rate. It cannot be done without an honest and economical business management. The public expenditures must be limited to actual requirements, economy must be exercised in the purchase of city supplies, the number of employees of the city must not exceed its needs, and adequate returns should be received from the bestowal of every public franchise.

It is not to be expected that all this can be brought

about at once, but it can be reached by painstaking, continued and conscientious work, and it will require a sacrifice on your part of valuable time and energy, without hope of recompense beyond the consciousness of well-doing. Such work and sacrifice the city demands at your hands, and to this end I invite your aid and hearty co-operation. With concerted effort of all the departments of the city government for the building up of the city, success will certainly be achieved, and a great city will be greater from the fact that you have served it.

Respectfully submitted,

J. A. LEBKUECHER, *Mayor.*

# EXHIBIT A.

## PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF CITY REVENUE, 1884—1894.

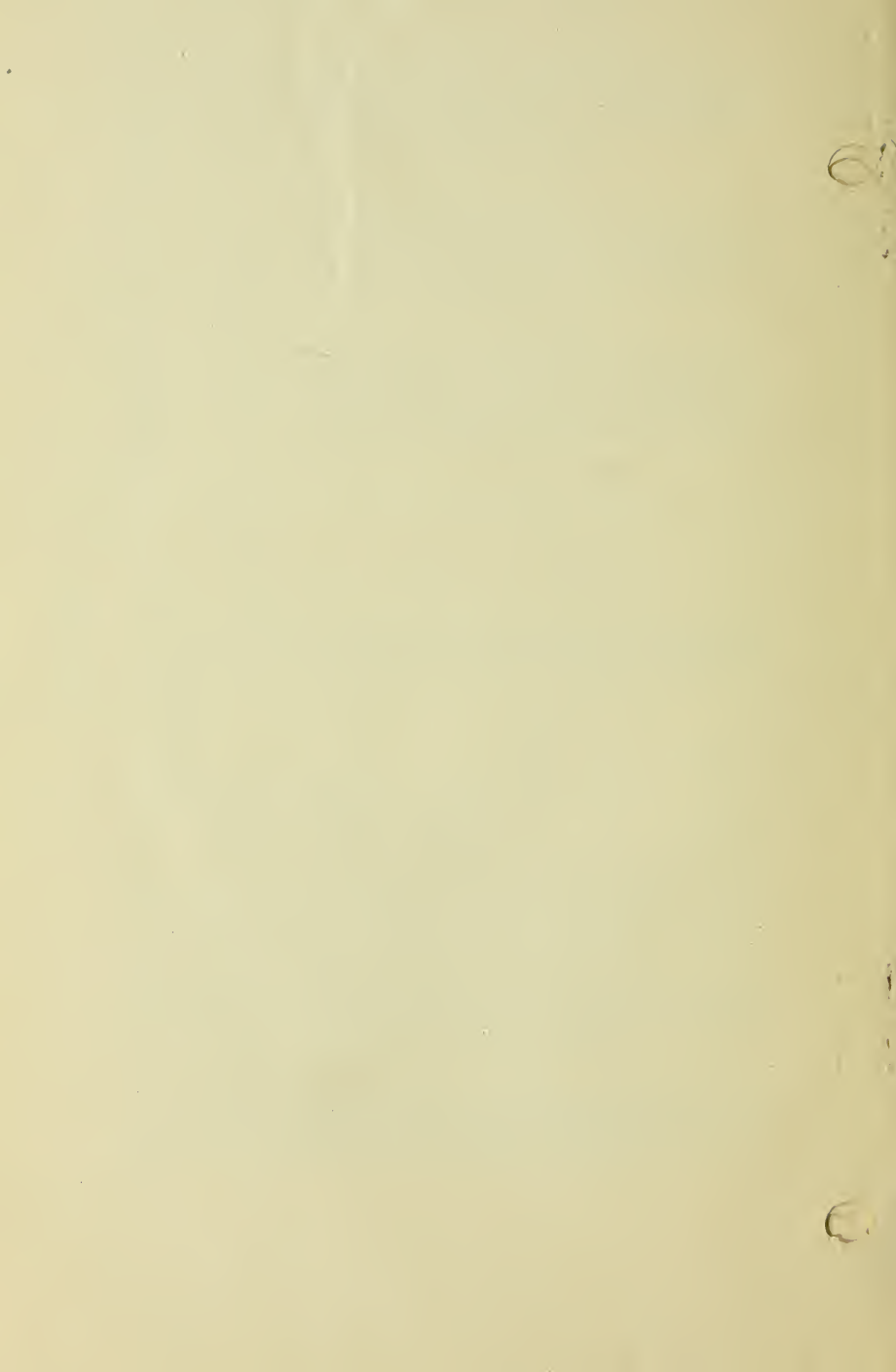
Year.	Tax Levy. (Exclusive of County Tax.)	Water Rent.	From State for School Purposes.	Licenses.	Market.	Street and Steam Railroads.	Total Revenues.	Amounts used for Interest and Sinking Fund.
1884	\$1,184,550 00	\$253,435 76	\$202,312 72	\$70,648 00	\$28,488 02	.....	\$1,739,434 50	\$537,800 00
1885	1,259,420 00	271,454 13	211,616 91	76,954 00	29,824 60	...	1,849,269 64	548 470 00
1886	1,321,185 00	290,167 37	217,899 42	83,157 00	28,653 60	.....	1,941,062 39	590,400 00
1887	1,366,589 65	317,148 39	226,798 51	119,180 00	25,117 40	\$11,280 53	2,066,114 48	620,643 00
1888	1,345,723 27	340,788 13	294,376 29	263,626 06	24,489 45	4,494 89	2,273,498 09	630,457 50
1889	1,363,260 10	363,106 17	314,262 03	297,249 02	23,646 07	5,233 16	2,366,756 55	628,767 50
1890	1,325,231 55	400,144 66	324,971 52	314,031 14	28,153 26	6,417 92	2,398,950 05	548 490 00
1891	1,415,228 43	451,683 09	355,034 39	330,515 73	30,418 50	11,601 75	2,594,481 89	533,555 00
1892	1,471,636 89	493,250 78	369,033 38	336,466 60	37,269 08	19,094 18	2,726,750 91	568,973 89
1893	1,698,864 33	505,504 97	337,765 77	342,352 87	38,684 60	6,569 86	2,929,742 40	928,135 00
1894	1,805,154 00	519,687 71	366,296 43	319,551 50	38,486 65	46,689 77	3 095,866 06	975,825 00

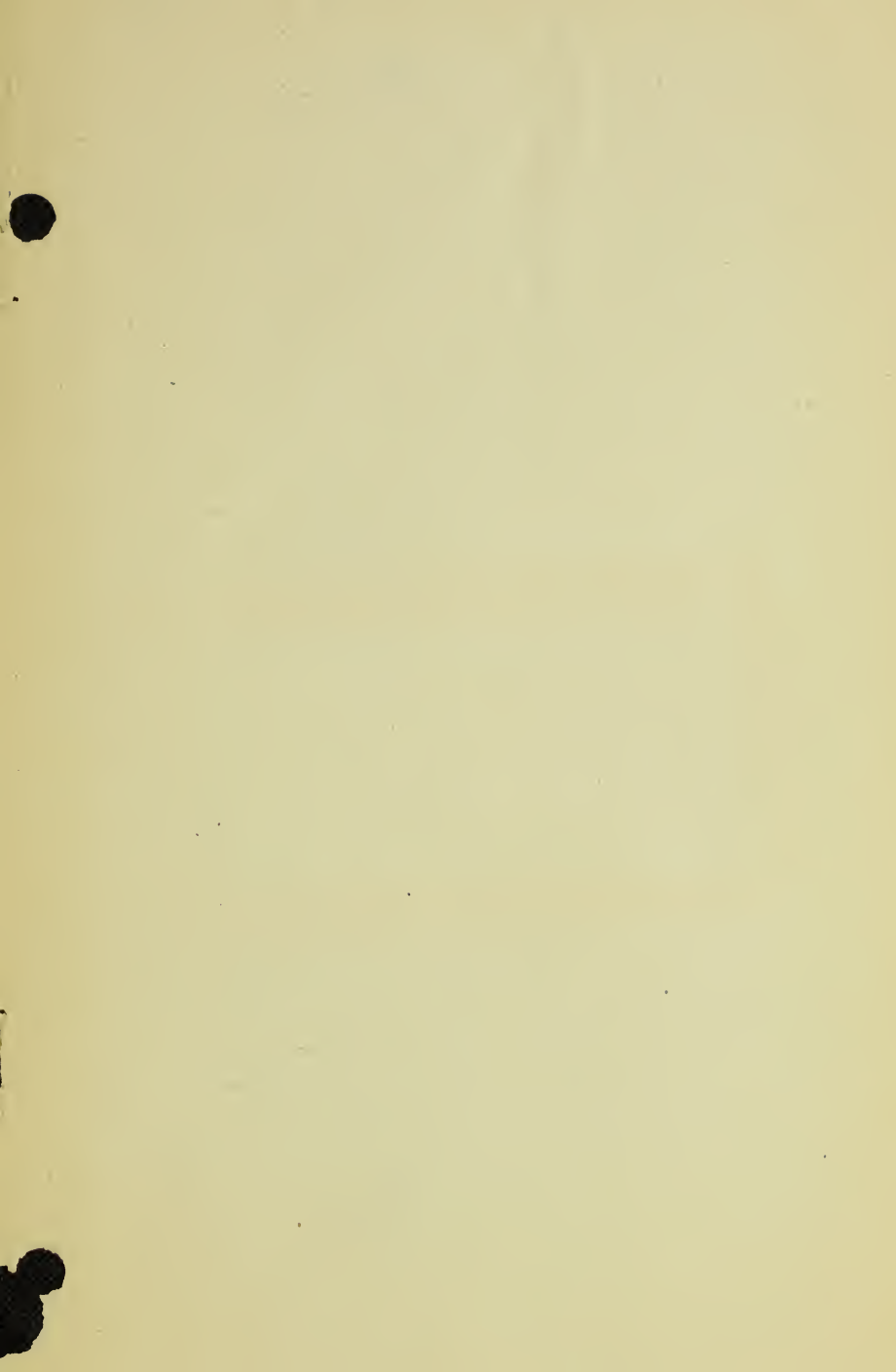
## EXHIBIT B.

Detailed Statement of the Bonded Debt of the City of Newark, showing dates of Acts authorizing various Loans, year of issue, year due, rate of interest, rate per cent. of sinking fund, amount outstanding December 1, 1894, and amount in fund to the credit of each issue on December 1, 1893, and December 1, 1894.

No.	Authorized by Act Approved.	Year of Issue.	Loan Known as	Year Due.	Rate of Interest per ct.	Rate per ct. Sinking Fund.	Outstanding.	Amount in Fund to the credit of each issue Dec. 31, 1893.	Amount in Fund to the credit of each issue Dec. 31, 1894.
1	April 21, 1876	1885	Tax Arrearage.....	1895	5	....	\$112,000 00	\$78,220 93	\$79,540 02
2	April 21, 1876	1886	Tax Arrearage.....	1896	4½	....	97,000 00	96,741 29	97,693 37
3	April 21, 1876	1887	Tax Arrearage.....	1897	4½	....	75,000 00	71,518 58	72,248 51
4	April 21, 1876	1888	Tax Arrearage.....	1898	4	....	61,000 00	60,359 26	62,546 52
5	April 21, 1876	1889	Tax Arrearage.....	1899	4	....	51,000 00	46,977 17	48,599 67
6	April 21, 1876	1890	Tax Arrearage.....	1900	4½	....	28,000 00	22,279 04	23,110 23
7	April 21, 1876	1891	Tax Arrearage.....	1901	4	....	34,000 00	24,179 82	25,503 78
8	April 21, 1876	1892	Tax Arrearage.....	1902	4	....	33,000 00	13,250 98	15,862 09
9	April 21, 1876	1877	Water.....	1897	6	....	100,000 00	.....	.....
10	April 17, 1875	1875-6	Water.....	1905	7	....	500,000 00	.....	.....
11	April 21, 1876	1877	Water.....	1906	7	....	50,000 00	.....	.....
12	April 21, 1876	1879	Water.....	1909	5	3	100,000 00	.....	.....
13	March 6, 1884	1884	Water.....	1914	4	3	30,000 00	10,196 72	11,510 34
14	March 6, 1884	1885	Water.....	1915	4½	3	200,000 00	57,469 29	65,800 45
15	March 6, 1884	1885	Water.....	1915	4½	3	15,000 00	4,318 02	4,943 17
16	March 6, 1884	1886	Water.....	1916	4	3	12,000 00	2,821 47	3,295 92
17	March 6, 1884	1887	Water.....	1917	4	3	15,000 00	2,966 42	3,536 75
18	March 6, 1884	1888	Water.....	1918	4½	3	20,000 00	3,243 13	3,974 68
19	March 26, 1888	1888	Water.....	1908	4	3	20,000 00	3,709 74	4,460 22
20	March 26, 1888	1890	Water.....	1910	4	3	20,000 00	2,300 28	2,993 59
21	March 26, 1888	1891	Water.....	1911	5	3	70,000 00	4,268 67	6,541 82
22	March 26, 1888	1892	Water.....	1912	4	3	20,000 00	600 00	1,224 34

23	May	14, 1889	1892	Funded Debt Water.	1922	4	2	2,450,000 00	49,000 00	99,987 61
24	May	14, 1889	1892	New Water Supply.	1922	4	2	4,000,000 00	80,000 00	163,245 09
25	April	21, 1876	1878	Corporate	1908	6	1	700,000 00	250,828 20	268,332 30
26	April	21, 1876	1880	Corporate	1910	5	1	500,000 00	143,875 01	154,900 16
27	Feb'y	18, 1879	1879	Sewer.	1909	6	3	180,000 00	104,318 86	113,782 71
28	March	23, 1886	1887	Sewer.	1897	4	....	148,000 00	67,365 70	65,568 54
29	March	26, 1886	1888	Intercepting Sewer	1908	4	3	620,000 00	125,210 49	148,688 19
30	June	13, 1890	1892	Paving.	1895	4½	....	100,000 00	.....	.....
31	June	13, 1890	1892	Paving.	1896	4½	....	100,000 00	.....	.....
32	June	13, 1890	1892	Paving.	1897	4½	....	100,000 00	.....	.....
33	March	30, 1886	1886	Street Imp. and Sewer.	1906	4	3	500,000 00	164,580 69	185,992 10
34	Feb'y	18, 1879	1879	Street Improvement.	1909	6	3	270,000 00	156,466 19	170,661 49
35	April	7, 1875	1875	Clinton Hill.	1895	7	3	400,000 00	427,350 67	425,369 03
36	Feb'y	22, 1866	1866	Funded Debt.	1896	7	3	450,000 00	450,000 00	450,000 00
37	April	20, 1885	1885	Funded Debt.	1895	5	6	232,000 00	271,465 07	256,084 84
38	Feb'y	20, 1886	1886	Annexation.	1906	4	3	126,000 00	56,994 09	63,526 95
39	March	1, 1886	1886	City Tax	1906	4	3	158,000 00	61,749 69	69,472 25
40	April	22, 1886	1891	Market	1911	4	....	335,000 00	25,197 73	34,391 27
41	March	31, 1882	1892	Public School.	1895	4	....	12,000 00	.....	.....
42	June	9, 1890	1893	Funded Debt City Imp.	1923	4	....	1,500,000 00	22,500 00	53,586 77
43	April	21, 1876	1893	Tax Arrearage.	1903	4	....	31,000 00	1,107 86	7,701 38
44	March	26, 1888	1893	Water.	1913	4	....	55,000 00	.....	1,806 17
45	March	31, 1882	1893	Public School.	1895	4	....	10,000 00	.....	.....
46	April	21, 1876	1894	Tax Arrearage.	1905	4	....	53,000 00	.....	4,165 40
47	March	31, 1882	1894	Public School.	1895	4	....	13,000 00	.....	.....
48	March	31, 1882	1894	Public School.	1896	4	....	13,000 00	.....	.....
49	March	31, 1882	1894	Public School.	1897	4	....	14,000 00	.....	21,247 52
									Assessment Deficiency.....	
									\$14,733,000 00	
									\$3,291,895 24	







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